CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALID.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,260—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-6	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-6
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-8	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6302	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd "
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th "
B. I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	13th "
B. I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan. 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	10th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain. about	
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne.	20th "
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4236	800	T. J. Alderton	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERAL ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th November, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahoseich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,300	550	21st Oct. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th October, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	12th Nov.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1890.

TO ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND MAURITIUS.

FIRST CLASS steamer "BREMA," 1,205 tons register, Capt. Alfred Ott, will LEAVE BOMBAY for the above ports, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.
...ight and Passage apply to

ISSA THAVER.
...Mholla, 7th October, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

...AGES booked by P. and O. and other ...lar lines of Steamers, *without charge for Com-*... Berths selected and the best available ...modation secured.
...APER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside ...ers, and every information afforded as to terms ...d accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 25th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingza, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 28th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons on or about 31st October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 21st October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th October, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House, Street.

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HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

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CELESTINE.
(LIQUEUR DES MOINES CELESTINS.)
An Monastere de Mantes, 1376-1889.

THIS Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueur made; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.

Price, Rs. 3-10 and Rs. 6-8 per bottle.

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A SPECIFIC FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHOBIES' ITCH.

THIS entirely new preparation, based upon the results of many trials with drugs and chemicals reputed to be of use in skin diseases, is a most efficient application for cutaneous affections of the kind but especially for those known as INDIAN RINGWORM, DHOBIES' ITCH and such Hot Climate complaints. It is superior to any other known remedy Per jar As. 8.

Manufacturing Chemists. {PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,} Bombay and Poona.

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Capital	... ...	...£500,000
"	Subscribed and paid up	...£250,000

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Calcutta MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay " KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London
THE TRUST IS PREPARED:—
to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speed realization of Estates);
to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India: and to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

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THE SYMPHONIUM is a self acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune and will play ANY NUMBER of tunes. Price inclusive of 12 METAL discs or tunes Rs. 75, Rs. 130 and Rs. 175 each.
Additional tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection,

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSNER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles, Rs. 5-8 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-12 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN LD.,
GREAT
CLEARANCE SALE.
THIS DAY AND DURING THE MONTH.
HIGH CLASS COSTLY GOODS AT MARVELLOUSLY LOW PRICES.

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ALBERT BUILDING, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera or Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of iracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33, Russell's Stree Bloomsbury; London.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Leoture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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ESTABLISHED 1849.

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Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

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DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
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KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are related. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin ... from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... "	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" ... from "	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ... "	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks ... "	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... "	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ... "	24
Do. do. do Dr. Menist's ... "	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ... "	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs ... "	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... "	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from "	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... "	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ... "	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... "	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs ... from "	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... "	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ... "	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... "	45

GLASS ... Re. 1-8 each.

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins ... from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. ... from "	15
Gold Framed do do. ... from "	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hookside ... from "	6
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Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed ... from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. ... from "	30
Gold do. do. ... from "	75

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A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies, best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ... Rs. 100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts ... " 25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable ... " 20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

Pebbles ... Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk ... 4 for Rs.	1 0
" Wirebound, very fine ... each Re. 1 and "	1 8
" Chains, Silver or Aluminium ... each "	3 0
" " Gold ... each from "	10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAHABLESHWAR.

MR. J. M. VAKILNA has been APPOINTED our retail AGENT for the SALE of our WINES and SPIRITS in the above station.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.

Bombay, 1st Oct., 1890.

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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
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BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa Kantha together with appendixes and a copious index."
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
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10 a.m. to 12 noon daily Ladies, Session only. (Admission 8 Annas.)

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The Floor has been put in first class skating order by Mr. Alexander MacKenzie and a new stock of skates provided for skaters.

Season Tickets now ready and can be had at Rs. 50 for the season or Rs. 15 per month.

All Private Skate holders are requested to have their Tickets renewed without delay.

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FUN! FUN!! BY THE CLOWNS.

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PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 9 p.m.

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Refreshment Bar. Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

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THE well known clipper s. s. "LANCASHIRE," Lt. Harris, R. N. R. Commander, WILL SAIL for MARSEILLES, at the end of October, Limited accommodation for First Class Passengers amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light. No Surgeon or Stewardess. Fare Rs. 300. Apply to

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Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

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From the Export Brewry "NORDISKA" of Stockholm.

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WANTED.—An OVERSEER on the temporary establishment of the Executive Engineer, Presidency. Salary 100. None but properly qualified persons need apply. Preference will be given to an L. C. E. of the University.
18th October, 1890.

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A FIRST-CLASS Native MOULDER MAISTRY and FOUR MOULDERS for a small Foundry in Madras. Liberal wages, to experienced men, with yearly agreement.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited, of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, have taken PREMISES in APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, where they will OPEN their INDIAN BRANCH, as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.

For further particulars apply to

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 5, Marine Street, on TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1890, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolutions which had previously been proposed and carried unanimously at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 24th September, 1890.

"The Agreement of 15th August, 1889, with Messrs. Volkart Brothers be renewed for a period of 5 years on the same terms and increasing the Office allowance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month."

"Clause 29 of the Articles of Association be altered *i.e.*, to increase the transfer fee from 4 annas to 8 annas per Share."

"Clause 81 of the Articles of Association be altered, *i.e.*, to reduce the minimum number of Directors to 3 and the maximum to 5 and to add the following Clause to the Articles of Association."

"83A. Providing that a Partner or Manager of the firm for the time being acting as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company be *ex-officio* a Director of the Company."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th October, 1890.

NOTICE.

HOT WEATHER SEASON.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has

REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS

TO THE

LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

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FOR SALE.—At the Depot 8th Bombay Infantry, Surat, a BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughs and Watts with accessories. In good condition when packed up on Regiment leaving for Quetta. Can be seen on application to O. C. Depot. Price Rs. 800. Open to offer. Particulars from MESS PRESIDENT, 8th Bombay Infantry, Quetta.

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FRESH BATCH of Excellent ARAB HORSES have ARRIVED per s.s. Pemba, at the well-known Commission Stables at the Bellasis Road junction, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Company's at present conducted by MESSRS. SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD AND COMPANY, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Suleman bin Dawood the well-known importer and dealer of Arab and Persian Horses. Excellent among these are Chargers, Racers, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies. Fresh shipments and among them of Budwin and other High Caste Horses will arrive every week by mail and other steamers.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.

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MR. ALI BIN AMER begs to draw the attention of public that he had received by the last two mails s. s. "Pemba" and the s. s. "Simla" many first class real ARAB HORSES, consisting of Racers, Chargers, Galloways and Ponies well worth inspection. Also a selected shipment of about one hundred of real Arab Horses is expected here on FRIDAY next, ex the s. s. Purulia which is the best lot expected in India this season and amongst them there are many Racers, Horses and ponies with other excellent big Horses suitable for Gentlemen Nawab and Rajas purposes. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his stable at Ripon Road, Byculla as it is the best opportunity to select a splendid Horse.

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A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

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LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

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Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

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Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken [illegible] with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 22), contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic females*.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damian to Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office Order for 21/-

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OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,, (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,, (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 ,, (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b c d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDIES, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, bothin BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862.....	£309,690 0 0
,,	1885.....	£388,156 0 0
,,	1886.....	£955,039 0 0
,,	1889.....	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES—LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 1
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 12

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND.....	$5,482,1[illegible]·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

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Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mango Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—17, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lenark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 52
Half-yearly.....	,, 25	Half-yearly.....	,, 29
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly.....	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6[illegible]

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.....	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third do.	2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to be Let or of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The special Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....
Each succeeding line .....

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than a rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To Subscribers

In Bombay.		Up-country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	
Half-yearly.....	,, 6	Half-yearly	
Quarterly.....	,, 3	Quarterly	

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 917½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	200
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	160,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chas. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10½	all	6 pr. ct.	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	..	515
Breal's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	510xd
Hongoll Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	..	165
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	210	450	450	54	400xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	5 0
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	180xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	517½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	91½
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	235
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart	..	,000		Rs. 80	633

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	£18	£18	..	do.	4:0

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	[1,500]	1,000	all	20	425xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	680
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	355xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	900xd
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	830
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	570
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	770xd
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	710
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	520 xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	232½
Jewraj Idroo	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200 nom
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	..	165
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	182
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	820
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	90
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	615
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	340xd
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,005xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,250xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	230xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
wadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	325
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	635xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,015
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	645

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	210 / 100
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	39
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	370
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180xd
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 xd
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	315xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Laharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Parsicks & Co.,	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	65
Pinto Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Prosser Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Provident Govt. Security Life Assurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Rogers	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Sandhurst	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Standard	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	360
Tata	8,250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	1,600
Tramway	2,500	100	100	..	60
Universal	1,000	100	100	9	80
Victoria	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Wallace	6,000	500	all	35	1,005
Wilson	1,500	100	100	10	90
Yule	300	25	25	5-8	12
[illegible]	..	..	..	..	17

OF BULLION, &c.

	Rs. 21
	" 21-1
	" 20-2 nom.
	" 20-4
touch	" 20-11 "
	" 13
	" 13
	" 108-7
	" 108-10
	" 103 nom.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.
Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p. m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Peshawar arrived yesterday from Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Singapore (s), for Genoa; and Chilka (s), Rangoon, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Busheer, s.s. Imperatrix, and s.s. Gwalior entered the dock on Sunday; and the s.s. Singapore left it yesterday.

ACCIDENT.—Nazurally Hasanally, a ship-labourer, was taken to the G. T. Hospital, yesterday evening, suffering from a fracture of the right leg, caused by a plank having fallen on it.

POLO.—The game this evening, at 4-45, will be:—Stripes.—Capt. Baxter, Capt. Jellett, Mr. Thurburn, and Mr. Procter; *vs.* Whites—Capt. Lovett, Mr. Venables, Mr. Schofield, and Dr. Lloyd-Jones.

CRICKET.—The Ladies Gymkhana *vs.* The Bombay Gymkhana. The above match will be played on Thursday, October 23rd, beginning at 11 a. m. punctually. A tent will be provided for ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, per extra s. s. Melpomene, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m. to-day, the 21st instant, instead of 12, noon, as previously advertised.

LOST.—Joseph Antonio, an Austrian seaman, reports that he dropped two English sovereigns, two French gold coins, and one Turkish gold coin, of the collective value of Rs. 50, somewhere between the Apollo Bunder and Shaik Memon Street, on Sunday last.

MR K. M. SHROFF.—Mr. K. M. Shroff, after spending two months in Japan and influencing leading merchants, has succeeded in obtaining direct business with Bombay and instead of proceeding further on his tour returns here within the next fortnight.

A CHILD ROBBED OF ITS ORNAMENT.—A woman, named Soondrabai, residing at Bhendy Bazaar Road, reports, that while she was purchasing some parched grain at a shop, in Bapoo Khote Street, on Saturday last, some person took off her daughter's neck a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 400.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday evening, a woman, named Rai Yama, aged 20 years, was taken to the J. J. Hospital from Duncan Road, suffering from the effects of opium, by her husband, who states that he found her lying unconscious on his return from work at 7 p.m., when he was informed by the neighbours that she had taken opium. She died about an hour after admission. An inquest will be held to-day.

ENDANGERING PUBLIC SAFETY.—Yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunker Goviudram, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Barnett charged a victoria driver, with leaving his gharry on a public thoroughfare and disappearing. The horse took fright and bolted, colliding with another victoria, the damage to which was estimated at Rs. 45. The accused acknowledged having temporarily left his charge. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5, and referred the owner of the damaged conveyance to a Civil Court

THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, Third Presidency Magistrate, a Mahomedan labourer, in the Government Dockyard, was prosecuted by Mr. Bennett, the foreman, with stealing several empty brass cartridges and bits of copper, &c., the property of Government. Accused denied the charge, saying he found a bundle outside the dockyard, and picked it up. The broad arrow mark was clearly discernible on the property, and his Worship informed the prisoner that it was his duty as an honest man, if his story were true, to have handed over the bundle to a police officer. He would fine him Rs. 5, and in default sentence him to simple imprisonment for one week.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library, on Tuesday, the 14th instant. Present:—Drs. Dosabhoy Hormusji, Dadabhai Jamasji, W. K. Hatch, N. N. Katruck, K. A. Adam, E. S. Bharucha, A. A. Hatiwalla, N. K. Kalianwalla, and Temulji Bhicajee Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The honorary secretary read notes of a case forwarded to him by Dr. B. J. Damania, in which babul stick was removed from the intestinal canal of a man with recovery. Dr. E. S. Bharucha read notes of a case of cystic tumour in the Right Scarpa's Triangle.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Overture .....Le Macon.....Auber.
Valse .....Au Pays des Chansons .....Fahrbach.
Selection .....Attila.....Verdi.
Polka.....The Yacht Club.....Lady Morland.
Airs from Donizetti...I Martiri .....Kappey.
Lancers.....The Duke of Fife...Wood.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—A Babaji Ruttonji and Abdulally, were also sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3 each, for being drunk and incapable at 1 a.m., last Sunday, at the Novelty Theatre, and having disregarded a former warning by his Worship.—Another Parsee, Cursetji Nowroji, and two other Hindus, were sentenced, the first to pay a fine of Rs. 5, and the latter Rs. 2 each, for being under the influence of liquor and incapable last Sunday night, at Kalbadevie, and for assaulting the police sepoy in his endeavour to arrest them, thus causing a wound on his left elbow.—A Hindu lad, 18 years of age, was at the same time, ordered to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 10 days, for, while in a state of inebriation last Sunday night, dragging a woman, who was seated at her door, out on the road, till a policeman interfered. Accused admitted being fined twice before for similar offences once by Mr. Richardson, at the Girgaum Police Court, and once by his Worship.

CONTEMPT OF COURT PURGED.—On the 19th ult., Mr. Justice Farran ordered a warrant of the Bombay High Court to issue for the arrest and committal to jail of Heerjeebhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and Ardasir Cursetjee Ashburner, for contempt of court, in having interfered with the possession by Mr. C. A. Turner, the receiver appointed by the Court, of the Bhandoop estate, for having attempted to grant leases of the estate, and for having prevented the receiver from doing his duty as such. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Allan F. Turner on behalf of Heerjeebhoy and Ardesir Ashburner, applied to his Lordship before the vacation, for a discharge of the order of contempt, stating that his clients had paid the receiver's solicitors the full costs payable by them under the order of committal, and that they humbly apologized to the Court for the contempt committed by them. His Lordship, on a consideration of the circumstances brought to his notice in an affidavit, discharged the order of committal.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. A. Twicker, Meadows Street, a young German merchant, yesterday before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, the third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged a young native lad, about 18 years of age, with dishonestly removing from his trunk, two gold rings, three photographs, one pair of socks, and one leather purse, the property of himself and Eugene Boley, who lived with him. Inspector Standford explained to his Worship that there was another charge against the accused, a pair of patent leather shoes, silk handkerchieves, gold lace caps, Japanese jewel-box, &c., having been found in his possession, for which he was unable to account. It was disclosed from certain postal receipts found on search of accused's belongings, that he had remitted over Rs. 80 in one month to his friends in Madras. On one occasion when his present master who paid him at the rate of Rs. 10 a month, gave him Rs. 20 to purchase provisions with, he returned late at night, feigning to have dropped the money on his way to the market. The case has been remanded.

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Raghoo Rama, a notorious character, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, before Mr. Richardson, upon three separate charges of theft of sundry brass and copper utensils, of the collective value of Rs. 4, the property of Luximon Dhurmajee, a book-binder, residing at Cammateepoora, Savitree, woman; and Ragoobhur Bhow; also residing in the same locality. It appears on the evening of the 12th instant the accused entered the house of Luximon Dhurmajee, and stole a copper frying pan and a copper cooking pot, valued at Rs. 2, and on his way to the market he was arrested by a neighbour of the complainant, named Narayen, with the articles in his possession, and handed him over to the police. Inspector Cobb, on making further enquiries, ascertained that the accused had within the last four days committed two other thefts of a similar description from the houses of the other two complainants, and pledged the stolen articles with Marwarrees living about Cammateepoora. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the three charges, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT WHILE RIDING IN A TRAMCAR.—Mahomed Khan, a peon in the employ of the National Bank of India, yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged Gulam Mahomed, a butcher, with forcibly snatching away from his head a gold lace cap, valued at Rs. 2, while complainant was riding in a tramcar last Friday night, on the Grant Road section. Complainant's story was that he never met the accused. That he immediately reported the loss of the cap to the tram-conductor, who referred him to the police, that accordingly the police of Dhobie Talao traced the cap at a pawn-broker's. Cross-examined by Mr. D'Souza, counsel for the accused, the complainant admitted having been drinking during that day with the accused and half a dozen others in certain toddy shops, in the vicinity of Girgaum. The true version of the story as elicited by the evidence appears to be that the complainant at first undertook to treat the batch with toddy, and finding they had drunk too much, rushed into a tram-car, when accused following, snatched away his cap, pawned it for Rs. 2, and paid to the toddy shopkeeper. Complainant admitted having preferred a false charge against one Butcha, before the late Mr. Ryan, and acknowledged having been dismissed from the police force. His Worship observed that, although the complainant might have evaded payment of a just debt, accused was by no means justified in forcibly taking possession of his cap in satisfaction. This according to law amounted to theft, but the circumstances under which it was committed being considered, he would fine the accused a sum of Rs. 10.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN KATHIAWAR.—On Friday night, at 9 o'clock, a tonga on its way from Rajkot to Jetpur was looted about a mile and a quarter from here; and some clothes, two guns, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 300, were carried off. It appears that in the tonga there were two coachmen and three passengers. Six men, two armed and four with lathes, stopped the tonga, and assaulted the coachmen with sticks, and bound all the five men hand and foot, and placed them in a field hard by. They then covered their (the men's) bodies with carriage cushions and clothes and set two of the robbers to keep a watch over them. The four then robbed the carriage of all the valuables and waited on the road to loot other tongas. At about two o'clock at night two tongas arrived from Jetpur, and they tried to stop them. In both of these tongas there were some Nagars with families and men. The coachman of the first tonga, though struck with a stick on the arm, managed to escape by driving his horses furiously; the second tonga which was a few paces behind was then stopped. They struck the coachman on the leg. One of the Brahmin servants of the Nagars who was in the tonga and who had a sword with him inflicted several wounds on one or two robbers, and after a short scuffle, the second tonga also managed to escape. The robbers then ran away leaving the five men in the fields. These unfortunate persons arrived in Rajkote at daybreak, and reported the matter to the police. Both the Agency and the State police have been making inquiries and the Rajkote State Police Superintendent has already left in search of the robbers.—*Kathiawar Times.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 19.

Richardson, Vety-Surgeon, Bo, A V D, on remount duty, from Neemuch.
Lee, Surgeon-Major, Ms, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Stable, Lieut, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.
Lyster, Major, Bo, Staff Corps, on duty, from Raipur.
Lane, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hay, Major, 1st Bo, Lancers, from leave, from England.
Adams, Captain, Bengal, 1st Dr Gds, from leave, from England.
Drummond, Br-Major, 11th Bengal Lancers, from [illegible]
Manser, Surgeon-Major, Bo Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
White, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from Deolali.
Hall, Lt-Col, Bo, North Lanc Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

OCTOBER 20.

Penton, Major, Bo, Inspector Army Signalling, on duty, from Poona.
Wood, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on sick leave, from Dalhousie.
Barrow, Lieut, Bengal, 4th B C, on leave, from Faizabad.
Charles, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 19.

Stable, Lieut, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Luckhardt, Col, Bo, Comy Genl, on duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 20.

Landon, Col, Bengal, on furlough, to Europe.
Hay, Major, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
Adams, Captain, Bengal, 1st Dr Gds, on leave, to Muttra.
Drummond, Major, 11th Bengal Lancers, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Saunders, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, to rejoin, to Agra.
Baldwin, 2nd Lt, Bo. 2 York L I, to join, to Quetta.
Penton, Major, Bo, Inspector Army Signalling, on duty, to Karachi.

OCTOBER 21.

Charles, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, to join, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 21st October, 1890.

1. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lce.-Corpl. G Albert "F" Co. from 11th October to 11th November 1890, both days inclusive.

2. Cadet. C. Lafrenais is transferred from "K" to "F" Co. from this date.

3. The following promotion will take effect in "D." Co. from this date:—To be Color-Sergeant:—Sergt H. Black vice Walsh resigned.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company:—No. 2901 Vol. R. J. Byrne, No. 2902 Vol. M. P. Rose, No. 2903 Vol. L. Moore, No. 2904 Vol. N. C. Steinhoff, No. 2905 Vol. J. E. Wilson, No. 2906 Vol. C. Copeland, and No. 2907 Vol. G. C. Bullock.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT, B. V. ARTILLERY.

For the week commencing Monday, 20th October, 1890.

1. On Saturday next, the 25th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. punctually and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort, for drill at the 10th "and 12·5" R.M.L. Guns. Dress:—Uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin chain.

2. The following drills will take place during the week:—

Morning drills—Wednesday 22nd, Thursday 23rd, Friday 24th—7 a.m. Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

Evening drill—To-day 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill at Head-quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A

WRITING of the Bombay Polo Tournament, the local correspondent of *Hayes' Sporting News* says: The most noticeable features as compared with former years were the presence of 'suitable hats' and the absence of unsuitable language. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief would, no doubt, have appreciated the first, and the ladies certainly appreciated the latter. A sale of polo ponies, he adds, took place, or, more correctly speaking, was advertised to take place, on the Monday morning following the tournament. Being the incoming mail day, many of us were unable to attend, and I am told that the proceedings amounted to a *fiasco*, even the dulcet tones of Mr. Bennett being unable to coax a bid for any of the high-priced ones—'charmed he never so wisely.' The silence may possibly have been a protest against the absurd prices put on several ponies by their appreciative owners. I have no wish to crab any pony; but—well, you can do a good deal with Rs. 1,200 if 'you know your way about.'

A PROPOSED PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AT NASIK.

WE have been requested to publish the following "appeal on behalf of the inhabitants and pilgrims of Nasik to the generous and charitable public of the whole of India":—

The want of a bridge over the Godavari to connect Panchawati with Nasik, and the necessity for improving the present water-supply, are very keenly felt by the inhabitants and the large concourse of pilgrims that visit this place of sanctity and renown. The people in general are at a very great disadvantage, from the want of a bridge during the greater part of the monsoon when the river is not fordable. There is ferry communication at that season but it is hazardous, and extremely inconvenient as it is, not within easy reach. People try to ford the river, but they do so with great difficulty and at the risk of their lives, and hardly a year passes without the loss by drowning of at least a dozen human lives and a large number of cattle. The communication between Nasik and Panchawati, and the large traffic on the Bombay and Agra road are at a stand-still during the rainy season.

Nasik, being a place of high classic renown, naturally attracts crowds of pilgrims and visitors every year, and especially in the year of "sinvhast," which recurs every twelve years; and as the places of mythological sanctity and scenes, as well as most of the buildings of interest and architectural importance are situated in Panchawati it is very inconvenient and difficult to visit them during the great part of the year. It is not only these pilgrims and visitors, but also the residents of Nasik, who suffer severely from the same inconvenience.

Moreover, the scenery of the Godavari and Nasik appears most beautiful when viewed from Panchawati. The numerous ghauts and temples which beautify both the banks have been constructed by the liberality of the public at an immense cost and the proposed bridge, which will be a handsome structure, will add greatly to the beauty of the place.

The water of the Godavari, which is the chief water-supply, becomes, during summer, scanty and hopelessly unwholesome by reason of the large number of pilgrims bathing in it. Being unfit for drinking purposes it becomes a source of epidemic, and particularly of cholera, which not only carries off a large number of pilgrims and inhabitants at Nasik, but spreads all over India.

To remove these difficulties and to use prophylactic measures against epidemics it is absolutely necessary that Nasik and Panchawati should be connected by a bridge over the Godavari with a dam below the bridge to increase the quantity and chambers for filtration to improve the quality of the water from want of which Nasik is a hotbed of cholera.

Many schemes have been proposed from time to time for the purpose of adding to the present supply of water by the construction of new reservoirs, but every one of these schemes has had to be given up by reason of the enormous outlay which it involved, and because the pilgrims for religious reasons will use nothing but the sacred waters of the Godavari both for drinking and bathing purposes.

The present scheme is calculated to meet this desideratum. It will at once gratify the religious sentiments of the pilgrims and at the same time add to and improve the water of the Godavari at a proportionately small cost. It will also establish a permanent communication between Panchawati and Nasik.

From a sanitary point of view also the bridge has become a necessity. All the town-sweepings and public sewage of the town, which are at present unavoidably thrown almost into the river not far from the town will be conveniently carried by the bridge to the Panchawati side of the river and deposited at a distance from the inhabited portion. This will relieve the river as well as the town of a great deal of filth, which is at present a great source of unhealthiness and disease.

The tendency of the population of Nasik has constantly been to huddle up on the Nasik side of the river owing to the faulty communication with Panchawati, and the result has been most disastrous in point of sanitation, because with the increased population there is proportionately increased demand for habitation within a limited area; and people having business connections in Nasik cannot afford to stay at Panchawati which is on the other side of the river by reason of want of communication. If the two places are connected by a bridge many persons who are constrained to live at Nasik will go to Panchawati which is situated on a high [illegible] part of its population and will tend to make its climate more wholesome.

From all these considerations it is obvious that the proposed bridge has become an absolute necessity and will also be of immense use in more ways than one. It is estimated to cost about a lakh and a half of rupees, out of which the Nasik Municipality has subscribed Rs. 50,000.

The above combined scheme for the construction of a bridge and the improvement of the existing water-supply from the Godavari itself, is submitted for the hearty support and co-operation of the sympathising and generous public, who take an interest in this place of classic renown and religious sanctity.

The Government of Bombay have been pleased to grant permission to the undersigned to collect subscriptions from the public. He, therefore, invites the generous and charitable public of India to assist the above two projects by liberal contributions. Those subscribing sums to cover the cost of one or more arches of the bridge will have their names engraved on the key-stones of the arch to preserve a memorial of their liberality. All subscriptions should be sent and communications addressed to the undersigned.

C. M. THATTE,
Nasik, 16th Oct. Dist. Deputy Collector.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th October, as compared with the statement of the 11th October, 1890:—

LIABILITIES.	OCT. 11. Rs.	OCT. 18. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,97,388	42,21,825
Do. do. at Branches	24,26,340	28,45,871
Other Deposits	4,82,41,339	5,12,99,768
Post Bills	7,611	8,482
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,13,350	2,07,938
	Rs. 6,93,86,028	7,18,81,884
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	92,50,784	80,53,439
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	11,01,790	11,18,631
Loans do. do.	50,43,992	44,00,103
Current Accounts overdrawn	8,653	7,519
Bills Discounted and purchased	85,82,237	88,72,895
Stamps, &c.	29,416	29,401
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,695 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,91,696	3,91,696
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,76,123	3,52,628
Cash and Currency Notes	4,46,01,347	4,56,52,662
	Rs. 6,93,86,028	7,18,81,884

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th October as compared with the statement of the 7th October:—

LIABILITIES.	OCT. 7. Rs. A. P.	OCT. 14. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,21,71,519 15 3	2,09,39,369 4 2
Other Deposits, &c.	6,05,67,933 5 6	5,95,91,044 11 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,61,518 9 9	7,74,081 9 11
Sundries	27,63,722 4 10	27,63,702 13 7
	Rs. 11,06,56,699 3 4	10,89,17,198 7 5
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,20,01,401 0 0	1,19,79,235 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	77,01,237 0 0	76,15,035 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	74,14,019 1 0	68,95,938 4 0
Credits on do.	53,53,244 8 10	52,77,354 1 9
Bills discounted, &c.	1,38,06,532 9 1	1,43,93,221 0 3
Balances with other Banks	2,49,732 9 11	3,48,236 3 9
Bullion	2,808 12 0	2,808 12 0
Dead Stock	12,18,914 7 0	12,15,961 0 8
Stamps	9,335 11 0	9,630 11 10
Sundries	11,38,815 11 2	11,32,467 4 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	3,60,89,624 4 4	3,43,00,456 4 4
Do. at Branches	2,56,55,953 9 0	2,57,41,831 0 9
	Rs. 11,06,56,699 3 4	10,89,17,198 7 5

THE Simla Committee of the European Civil Services Association have drawn up a full review of the proceedings of the Association during the current year. They cordially acknowledge the great services of Mr. H. S. King, and admit that important benefits have resulted from the action of the Parliamentary Committee; but at the same time they point out that the programme of the Association, as it was presented to Mr. King before he left Bombay, has by no means been fully carried out, and urge that until it is so, the efforts of the organisation should not cease. A letter in a similar sense has been addressed to Mr. King.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein with a general cargo.

HER Majesty's Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie, Commander T H Butterworth, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with the following passengers:—Surgeon and Mrs white, Medical Staff, 1 warrant officer, 1 woman, and 5 children.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 761 tons, Captain A P Turner, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut E H Buckle, Lieut T H Baldwin, Mr T Le Mesurier, Lieut and Mrs B Summons, Mrs Anderson, H

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

"TO LET" for the month of November, SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, in Lonauli. Apply "A. B.," care of this Office.

LOST on Saturday last on Malabar Hill, small FOX-TERRIER BITCH with brindled head and black patch on right side. Any one bringing her to "W. D. GRAHAM," Tamarind Lane, will be rewarded.

PLATEDWARE! PLATEDWARE!! Suitable for Wedding Presents, &c., such as Fruit Knife Stands, Crumb Brush and Tray, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Tea Sets, &c., &c., cheapest ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS,—Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY, CLEARANCE SALE to last for a very short time, to make room for new assortments. PRICES VERY CHEAP, ANANDRAO NARAYAN No. 5, Hornby Row.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlett Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

RECEIVED by last Mail.—OIL for Sewing Machines, &c., As 10 per Bottle.—ANANDRAO NARAYAN, No. 5, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY SEASON.—A few stylish private looking Conveyances with single or pair horses for hire at very reasonable rates. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

FOR RINGWORM, Eczema, Itch and other Skin Diseases nothing comes up to MOTIVALA'S RINGWORM POWDER, from one to three applications whereof generally suffice. For particulars and testimonials of cures see handbills which can had of S. H. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price per ½ oz. phial 4 annas.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Wonderland School of Art Compound.—Collections suited for Presents. Open from 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, etc., is now open to Visitors. Rooms comfortable. Terms, moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (late W. I. R. A.)—Open to all India. Meetings allowed between 15th September and 31st December, 1890. Time of holding Meetings extended from 4 to 10 days. Special Matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes, Rs. 6,90) and 8 medals. For Prospectus, Apply to, D. PUDUMJEE Esq., Honorary Secretary, Poona.

TO LET, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Upper-storied, on Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, from 1st November for fourteen months. Apply to J. W. BROWN, C. Macdonald & Co.

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

A EUROPEAN LADY wishes to give [illegible]

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected an l most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5extra. GREVET & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AIR-GUNS of all kinds repaired and new springs replaced, the same guaranteed for 2 months. In case of breakage a new one is replaced free.—STEFFENAUER & Co. Fort, Bombay.

LADIES FASHIONABLE SAILOR HATS, Covered Cloth, Fancy Cloth Bands, in every Favorite Shade, extremely Stylish. Rs. 3.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIME-PIECES, fitted in a nice morrocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time Price Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller 97, Medows Street.

WANTED immediately a thoroughly competent EUROPEAN LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Salary Rs. 100. Apply by letter to WILLIAM COOPER, Lithographer and Engraver, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST UNPACKED, a large assortment of ENGLISH BOOTS and SHOES, for Ladies and Gents' also a variety of Gents' Helmets, Hats, &c., Portmanteaux, Gladstone Bags and Sundry Goods, at moderate prices.—HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HACKIMJEE & BROTHERS, Crawford Market, Shop No. 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE.
CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.
EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and Decorative branches.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.
TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.
JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
[illegible]
is 6210 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
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Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885. Antwerp 1885.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal or new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants or commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
Sale of the complete going "Deccan Flour and Oil Mill" in Poona in the Bungalow of Mr. Ruttonjee Framjee Kolaporewalla.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of whom it may be concerned (if not previously disposed of by private contract in Poona, on MONDAY, the 3rd November, 1890. Full particulars and list of stores will be printed in Catalogues.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.

THE latest telegraphic news chronicled in this column was noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, and our present advices are of a local character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	...	Dec.	Rs. 9,75,563
" " Branches	....	Inc.	" 4,19,531
Other Deposits	.....	Inc.	" 30,58,429
Government Securities	.....	Dec.	" 11,94,345
Loans	.....	Dec.	" 6,43,839
Bills Discounted	.....	Inc.	" 2,90,578
Cash with other Banks	.....	Dec.	" 23,495
Cash and Currency Notes	.....	Inc.	" 40,51,315

A further considerable increase of 40½ lakhs brought the Bank's Cash Balance at the close of last week to 486½ lakhs, the figures given in the Statement offering about the same points of comment as those presented a week ago, and showing little change in the monetary situation from that which has lately been apparent. There was again a large increase in Private Deposits, while Bills Discounted had increased to about the same extent as they did in the previous week; but there was a larger diminution in Loans, and the net falling off in the trade demand was rather more than disclosed by the previous Return, at some 34 lakhs. Government withdrawals had been upon a much smaller scale than in the preceding week; and the amount held in Government Securities had been diminished by the realization of some 12 lakhs.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been transacted in this staple here to-day, the purchases of ready stuff not aggregating more than 500 bales consisting of Westerns, at Rs. 165; Veraval, at Rs. 175; Joria, at Rs. 153; Akola, at Rs. 165; Karanja, at Rs. 185; and Bengals, at Rs. 142½ per candy. In forward business a line of 500 bales is reported to have been booked in "Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 155½-6 per candy.

It appears from the weather and crop reports by wire, published to-day, that 46 cents of rain fell at Cawnpore in the Bengal circle during the latter half of last week, bringing the total up to over 40 inches, or 11¾ inches above the average to the end of this month; while at Beawar in the same circle 6¼ inches below the average had been registered. No further complaint, however, comes from the former district; and in the latter the picking of the first sowing had partially begun. In the Oomra circle picking had commenced at Khaugaum, Barsee, and Dhulia, and was general in the Jalgaum district, while arrivals were expected early at Oomrawattee itself. At Broach the flowering of the plants was advanced, and the mornings being cold and dewy, the crop was doing well, as was also the case under similar favouring circumstances in the Dhollera circle generally. The late rain had proved sufficient at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, and the Cotton plants were flourishing, prospects generally being good.

WHEAT.—A considerable business is again reported in this market to-day and a further advance of 1 anna per cwt. in Pessy has been established at our quotations, the feeling being strong; but other prices unchanged. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	9 0 per cwt.
Do. 85	"	"	4 8 0 "

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent, and are unchanged in value for all descriptions, but the tone of the market keeps steady.

The arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:

Cotton	1,172 bales.
Wheat	10,749 cwt.
Linseed	2,537 "
Gingelly	1,630 "
Poppy seed	1,257 "
Ground Nuts	947 "
Castor seed	887 "

FREIGHTS are quiet. Tonnage for prompt shipment is rather weaker, while sellers are asking about 6d. per ton more for loading in the second half of November and December. Rates have been placed for October shipment at 17s. to Hull 1-16d. to 2d. from Saturday's closing quotations. Scarcely any business has transpired beyond a transaction between Banks early in the day, in Demand at 1s. 6 11-16d. We quote at closing.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 9-16 to ¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 7-16 to ½d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6¾d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 6 15-16d.	"
Francs do.	2.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not changed to-day, the market having been quiet but steady at Saturday's rates of 103 3-16 for Fours for cash, 103 for the coming settlement, and 102¾ for the November account, but at the close there were buyers for Money at our quotation, as also for 4½ per cent. Paper at 106.

SHARES.—There has not been much passsing in this market to-day. Cotton Mill and Press shares generally are quiet but steady at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 2½ per share, say to Rs. 917½, and are wanted but there are none to be had.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¾.
2½ per cent. Consols for Account	94½
3 per cent. French Rentes	93
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. "	83⅞
Bar Silver	49⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 20.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the morning of the 8th, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here yesterday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Bangkok-Saigon right.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m. on the 25th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th October, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	19	5	45 p.m.	8	3
Teheran	20	2 p.m.		...	33
Suez	20	1	10 p.m.	1	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages ot Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 20th October, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	48	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	26	...	2
" Madras	3	40	...	1

THERMOMETER READING.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 20.

10 p.m. ... ... 76·0

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19.

6 a.m. ... ... 73·6
10 a.m. ... ... 80·1
2 p.m. ... ... 83·3
4 p.m. ... ... 82·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DONKIN—October 12, at Warora, C P, the wife of William Donkin, of a son.
FRENCH—October 11, at Chybassa, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Hugh Davis French, Bengal Forest Department, of a son.
ROSE—October 4, at Lucknow, the wife of R Rose, Deputy Postmaster-General, Oudh, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

VEASEY—AGABEG—October 14, at St Paul's Church, Asansol, by the Rev J Ellis, Chaplian, Harley Cyril Veasey, of Barrakur, eldest son of R G Veasey, Esq. Shepherd's Bush, London, to Mabel Maud, only surviving daughter of the late A L Agabeg, Esq, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

BAKER—October 14, at Simla, Florence Beryl, the infant daughter of Surgeon-Major Baker, I M S, aged 13 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1890.

THE Factory Commission are continuing their inquiries in Upper India, but it is not likely that anything that they will learn there will have as determining an influence upon their report or upon Government as the evidence that they collected in Bombay. We must for the present leave it to them to pronounce upon the evidence as a whole. But it seems to us that much of the evidence which they have put upon their records will need to be accepted with all the care that should properly accompany an appreciation of the evidence of incompetent witnesses. No doubt the presence at the inquiry of children not yet in their teens gave an air of *vraisemblance* to the proceedings, which will be eagerly appreciated by people careless as to the evidential value of juvenile narrative. An impression, we may be sure, will be made upon the minds of people in Lancashire, who are waiting and anxious to be impressed by the naive revelation of Bhimi Lukhu, the little Mahratta girl who says she is ten or eleven, but who seems to have been certified last year to be over twelve that she is willing to work half a day instead of a whole day, as at present, but for the fear that the overseer may not like it and may beat her. Those upon whose mind such evidence is likely to make an undue impression should, however, take account of the abnormal readiness of these little people who are quite prepared to give advice upon the whole factory question, and some of whom seem to have opinions on the subject definite enough to permit them to draft a Factory Bill of their own, if only destiny had allowed them to learn to read and write. One little man of thirteen, for example, who works not because he loves it, but because his aunt makes him do so, favoured the Commission with the opinion "that it was better that children should attend school instead of working—" a piece of unexceptionable doctrine, the propagation of which, moreover, is likely to hurry on a solution of the problem which is presented to the Corporation in the obligation imposed upon them to make adequate provision for primary education in Bombay. If, however, the next generation of mill-hands in Bombay should include as many John Burns and Ben Tilletts as we shall find compatible with the harmonious working of local industries, we shall have to trace the phenomenon back to mill industry in Bombay were invited to express themselves freely upon things in general.

It is not too soon, we suppose, to suggest to the Commission that the evidence of these young people, even when they are testifying to facts in their own life, and still more when they are testifying to other people's affairs, will need special treatment. The observation of little Bhimi Lukhu, for example, that "she would be willing to work half a day and play half a day, but what would mother say?" is of a very limited if not altogether doubtful relevance to the question submitted by Government, "Is the limitation of the hours of work for children to nine in any one day proper and sufficient?" The evidence of children as to the age of other children and as to the incidents of their labour will need to be treated with caution, and perhaps to be eliminated altogether where it is not corroborated by independent testimony. It is a matter of common experience in India that there is nothing in regard to which certainty is more difficult of attainment than age, and when children who say they are eleven testify that other children who are eleven are employed for full time in defiance of the Act, their evidence should not be too hastily accepted. So far as can be gathered from the evidence reported, there is a wide diversity of practice in this regard. If the boy Khoosia can be relied on, no boy works within the nine hour limits in his mill, but then, this is the young gentleman who has a marked predilection for leisure, and his testimony to the age of his comrades must be of doubtful value. There was, however, another witness, Pandu Ramji, a lad who is said to be between twelve and thirteen years of age, and who says that he began work at nine years of age and that from the beginning he worked full time. Another boy, Shivram Madhoo, who says he is eleven, also told the Commission the he began to work full time at nine years of age, and that no boys in his mill work less than full time. We trust that the Commission, having regard to the singularly indefinite idea that the Hindus have—especially the unlettered—in the matter of age, will test the veracity of these witnesses as far as they can. If it should be proved, however, that in some of the mills the provision of the Act of 1881 limiting the day's work for children under twelve to nine hours, has been laxly carried out, it will be found that in other mills the Act has been more carefully complied with. In the Connaught Mill, for example, it appears from the evidence of an adult witness that no children are employed without a pass from the doctor. An operative from the Imperial Mill, which is under the same management, said that only boys of twelve and upwards were engaged in that mill, and that no children were employed for the nine hours a day prescribed by the Act. It may here be stated regarding the mills under this management—that of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.—that one of the female witnesses testified to the liberality with which the employés are treated there, no fine, for example, being levied in case of absence. As to juvenile labour then, if the evidence is to be taken as it stands, the Act is being violated in some mills and is being loyally carried out in others. But for reasons indicated above, we are reluctant to take the evidence as it stands, and the Commission will need to be very careful in their appreciation of it.

There are points in the enquiry concerning which there have been no conflict of testimony. Those who referred to the subject at all were unanimous in stating that they were not called upon to give *dasturi*. This is a point the significance of which will be much more easily apprehended in India than in England. It is symptomatic of an absence of the petty tyranny which is exercised by the overseers in most Indian industries—an absence which points to ease and contentment amongst the operatives. The other point upon which there is almost absolute unanimity is the necessity of a Sunday holiday. One operative, indeed, stood out as the solitary exception, making the stoical avowal that if it came to a distinction between wages and comfort he preferred working in the mill which gave no holidays, as he wanted wages. Still even he had a way of looking at holidays without disfavour. If the hours were curtailed, he said, he would work with energy and show the same results as now. Without exception, the operatives preferred Sunday to any other day for a holiday. One who had come from Khandeish, where Saturday was the off-day, was good enough to show a tolerant mind in the avowal that he had "no religious objections to Sunday." It is surprising how few of the witnesses raised what may be called the economical objection to a weekly holiday. They are willing to sacrifice the day's pay for the day's rest, and some of them expressed themselves on the point in a fashion quite consistent with a philosophic theory of life. "I want four days holiday for my comfort; I don't mind the loss of wages," said one. "The operatives are tired, and rest is needful, not pay." The employers have scarcely had an opportunity of expressing their views upon the point, but there are few of them, we imagine, who differ from their workmen in regard to it. Now, at all events, a curtailment of the production of the mills would lead to an economic advantage, for the state of things in China is as unsatisfactory as ever, and the trade would gain more than it would lose by any measure that would reduce output without increasing the cost of production. But this and other matters of inquiry may be deferred for fuller treatment on another occasion.

THE Poona Municipality seem by no means disposed to let judgment go against them by default upon the charges of mismanagement and general incompetence which Government have formulated. They complain that an adverse opinion has been passed upon them without allowing them an opportunity of refuting the allegations on which this opinion is based. In the first place they invite attention to the measures they have taken for improving the surface drainage of the city. An Assistant Engineer, whose services were lent them by Government, has already prepared a project with that object, which, after careful consideration by a special committee, is about to be submitted to Government for disposal. A scheme for filter works has been prepared by the same expert. It has been sanctioned by the Municipality, and has for some months been before Government waiting for its approval. If the Municipality have been more resolute in dealing with the latter question than with that of surface drainage, this, we apprehend, can scarcely be made a ground of serious accusation against them. They are perhaps wanting in moral courage in not having an opinion of their own on the best method of draining the city. At the same time the public would look with more confidence upon a scheme for which Government took the responsibility than upon one to which the Municipality had committed itself in the light of its own sanitary judgment. The municipal slackness and inefficiency of which is given is that Government themselves must bear at least as much responsibility in this connection as the Municipality itself. The salaries, they contend, have been approved by Government, and they seem to think that the men employed are at least as good as can be got for the money paid them, while several of these officials have been Government servants lent to the Municipality by Government without any protest from the Commissioner of the Division. The Municipality do not attempt to traverse the complaints of the Government concerning the absence of an energetic and responsible head. They note, however, that both Government and the legislature are responsible for the absence of all provisions in the Act of 1884 for enabling municipalities to delegate executive powers to their officers. Here, apparently, is one of the weak points of the system. The Municipality happen to have in Mr. Pudumjee, their president, a man of character, capacity, and energy, and it is not likely that they will ever have at their head a president who will give more of his time and attention to the work than he has done. If the administration is to be better carried on than it has been hitherto—and that there have been defects everybody in Poona knows—it is essential that an officer corresponding to the Municipal Commissioner of the Presidency Town should be provided. As it is, unpaid and amateur Commissioners are left to undertake executive and supervisionary work. It seems scarcely reasonable to expect continuity and efficiency in the operations of amateur irresponsibility working under such circumstances. Whether as good a remedy will be found in an amalgamation of the city, suburban, and cantonment municipalities, and in the appointment of a federal Select Committee from these three authorities, is a question to which few people would like to give an answer off-hand; but it seems to us that in allowing the Poona Municipality, alone amongst moffussil municipalities, to elect its own chairman, and at the same time to make no provision for a responsible and efficient executive, was to invite the disappointment to which Government have given expression in their communications. We do not suppose that in their reply the Municipality have traversed the whole of the charges that Government are prepared to bring against them. But to some of them at all events, a fairly satisfactory answer is forthcoming. They contrast, in the first place, what has been done in surface drainage under the present constitution of the Municipality, with the work of the previous administration, which had the advantage of being directly under the control of the Collector and other ex-officio members. Thus, in the first period, which lasted five years, less than 10,000 feet of surface drains were constructed at a cost of a little over Rs. 10,000. During the last seven years, however, in which the Municipality has had fuller control over its own affairs no fewer than 29,630 feet of surface drains have been laid at a cost of as many rupees. In the particular department of sanitary administration, therefore, there has been no lack of energy; and as much may be said for other sanitary services which have been performed during the same period. We cannot pretend to pronounce upon the question as a whole, but we are aware that in some quarters a little too much energy is being thrown into an endeavour to convict the Municipality of grave and sustained incompetence, and it is only fair that the pressure of the animus against every form of local self-government which prevails in quarters should be relieved by such facts as may legitimately be adduced on behalf of a municipality under trial.

THE Mr. H. J. Roby who has been brought forward as a Gladstonian candidate for the seat at Eccles, vacated by the death of the Hon. Alfred Egerton, is a man with noteworthy antecedents, whose acquaintance some of our readers must have made during a brief visit which he paid to Bombay in the cold season before last. He had a distinguished University career, became a Fellow and Tutor of his college, had more than one contemporary celebrity amongst his pupils, and, as the most enduring and tangible result of his University service, wrote "Roby's Latin Grammar," which is now almost as famous a school-book as Kennedy's. When the Endowed Schools Commission was constituted, with the special object of revising the trusts of the ancient grammar schools, removing, in the famous phrase of one of the Commissioners, "the grasp of the dead hand," and adapting old institutions to new uses, Mr. Roby, who was understood to have very broad views on these matters, was chosen as an Assistant Commissioner, and, with Mr. Fitch, took an active part in converting ancient trusts into modern utilities. There were not many things done under Mr. Gladstone's first administration that gave more constant or more diffused irritation to the Conservative party in general, or to their clerical supporters in particular, than the energetic execution of their mandate by the Endowed Schools Commissioners; and it was not surprising that soon after the Conservatives came into office in 1874 Mr. Roby and his colleagues had to pay for their activity by seeing their office abolished, and the duties of the Commission, greatly curtailed, transferred to the Charity Commissioners. Mr. Roby's calling and occupation was then gone, and he had to find a new career for himself. In casting the horoscope of a man with his scholarly and official antecedents, no one would have foretold that the old College Fellow and Tutor, with a Latin grammar of his own, would in middle life turn off at so sharp a tangent in his career as to become a manufacturer. This, however, is what Mr. Roby did, and when he came to Bombay a couple of years since it was on no intellectual quest, but to see some customers on the bazaar—men who dealt with his firm for something connected with the textile industry, we forget what. Pronounced Liberal though he is, he seemed out of sympathy with everything around him in India, and deliberately restricted his journeyings in the country to the island of Bombay, for he frankly declared to one who made his acquaintance that he could not rouse himself to sufficient interest in the country or its people to make a tour up-country. We should probably have heard before now if Mr. Roby had won his seat at Eccles, though the Conservatives in 1886 had a majority of less than three hundred on a poll of over eight thousand, and the victory ought not to have been a difficult one.

THE fine continuity of policy which marks the Government of India is strikingly shown in agricultural matters. On June 1, 1805, the Governor-General in Council penned a long resolution "on the establishment of an institution calculated to effect the gradual improvement of the agriculture of India." A model farm was to be started, turnips were to be introduced, but above all, "the assistance of an European overseer of experience and knowledge in the practice and theory of agriculture"—probably as understood in Lincolnshire or the Highlands of Scotland—"would be absolutely and indispensably necessary." In 1890 an Agricultural Conference has been held at Simla. All the officers at this interesting and agreeable gathering resolved, we read, to "support the proposal to bring from England an agricultural expert of wide experience." It appears then that the official cymbal has been tinkling to the same tune for eighty-five years.

SIR KASHIRAO DADASAHIB HOLKAR, brother of the late Maharaja Tookojirao Holkar, G.C.S. I., is reported to have been seriously ill for the past fortnight.

THE return of the municipal election of Salsette of the 21st September last has been approved by the Provincial Council of the Governor-General of Goa.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES, the Commander-in-Chief, put up during his stay at Bombay last week at the Apollo Hotel.

MR. C. M. THATTE, the Deputy District Collector of Nasik, is on a short visit to Bombay, for the purpose, with the sanction of Government, of raising funds for the construction of a bridge over the Godaveri at Nasik, an appeal on behalf of which appears in another column. Amongst those who have already promised generous contributions to the project are Mr. Chatterbhuj Morarji, Mr. Asar Virjee, Mr. Trikum Natha, Mr. Coverjee Maoji, Mr. Damoder Thakersey Mulji, and other leading members of the Hindu community.

INFORMATION reaches the *Civil and Military Gazette*, from Jellalabad, to the effect that Mirza Abdul Samad Khan, Governor of Chaplior, in the Jellalabad province, has been executed by being blown from a gun for murdering Mirza Abdul Shakur Khan, Civil Munsiff of Jellalabad. The execution took place outside the Sherpore gate on the 7th current, in presence of all the garrison of Kabul city at 10 a.m. Orders have been issued for the arrest of the Mirza's male relatives. Our correspondent at Jellalabad says that the murder was committed about twenty days ago after evening prayer, in the mosque, at the village of Khushgumbat, the victim being stabbed in the stomach by a servant of the culprit. The following day the latter arrested many of the villagers on the charge of having committed the murder, but the villagers reported the real facts by letter to the Amir, showing that the deceased had been murdered at the instigation of Abdul Samad Khan himself. The motive f[illegible] the crime is stated to be that the deceased son two months ago, wrote to the Amir reporting th[illegible] the accused had misappropriated some Rs. 40,0[illegible] This fact became known to the accused, and he the crime.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—On Monday [illegible] thunderstorm passed over Secunderabad [illegible] Trimulgherry, shortly after 2 p.m., and was [illegible] diately followed by a migratory cloud of locu[illegible] very large size. The myriads of insects jo[illegible] in a north-easterly direction; yet, strange to s[illegible] no damage to the green trees or herbage. [illegible] similar flight of locusts at Bathurst, South [illegible] Africa, in 1864. On that occasion [illegible] every green leaf on their cours[illegible] trees bare, fruit, foliage and le[illegible] was most marked in the lar[illegible] where the course they had tak[illegible] road marked out for transit pu[illegible]

JUST now a large building [illegible] palace in the Fort of Bangal[illegible] down. It was known as th[illegible] slave market. Under the lat[illegible] accused of incontinency, and [illegible] lies of thieves, were liable [illegible] Maharajah. If they could [illegible] were imprisoned in this [illegible] slavery at the monthly sale[illegible] done publicly, and under t[illegible] residents of Bangalore. [illegible] the government was tak[illegible] Krishnaraj Wodi

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GALE IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A furious gale has been and is still raging off Scarborough. Admiral Seymour, forty-five officers and two hundred sailors and marines belonging to the Channel Squadron, who were ashore when the gale came on, have been unable to rejoin their ships since Friday, as the squadron had to put sea for safety.

MR. GLADSTONE'S TOUR.

Mr. Gladstone starts on his Midlothian tour to-day.

BOOK BY GENERAL BOOTH.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, has published a book, entitled "In Darkest England," in which he sets forth a scheme for reclaiming the lower social strata by establishing shelters, towns, and farms in the Provinces and encouraging emigration to the Colonies. The scheme he calculates would involve an outlay of one million sterling.

The London press comment favourably on it.

A DINNER AT GANESH KHIND IN HONOUR OF SIR F. ROBERTS, BART.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

His Excellency General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A., Commander-in-Chief in India, was entertained at Government House, Ganesh Khind, to-night, at a dinner party b his Excellency Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., the Governor of Bombay. The following is a complete list of the guests who were present: several others had been invited, but for various reasons were unavoidably precluded from attending:—

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor; his Excellency General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A., Commander-in-Chief in India; his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir George Richard Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army; the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., Member of Council; the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., Member of Council; Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton, M.D., Surgeon-General, I.M.S., with the Government of Bombay; Major-General B.H. Pottinger, R.A., Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Department; Dy. Surgeon-General G.H. Hinde, C.B., Officiating Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces, Bombay; Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari; Mr. W. H. Crowe, C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan; Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., Secretary to Government, Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational Departments; Mr. W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E., Secretary to Government, P.W.D.; Colonel K. A. Jopp, R.E., Officiating Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Railway Branch; Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B., A.-D.-C., Commissary General, Poona; Colonel A. M. Rawlins, R.A., Colonel on the Staff, Commanding, R.A. Poona Circle; Colonel W. Merriman, C.I.E., R.E., Chief Engineer, Military Works Department; Mr. W. A. East, C.S., Collector and Magistrate, District Registrar and Political Agent, Poona; Colonel P. H. Greig, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General for R.A.; Colonel F. W. M. Spring, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance; Colonel C. A. Cunningham, Deputy Adjutant-General; Colonel R. L. H. Curteis, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel R. Westmacott, 28th Bombay Pioneers, Commanding at Kirkee; Colonel H. H. P. Cowper, Controller of Military Accounts; Colonel H. St. J. V. LeMarchant, Commanding R.A. at Kirkee; Mr. H. Batty, C. S., Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India; Rev. A. C. Lochee, Chaplain at Kirkee; Major F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, Major C. A. P. Burroughs, Acting A. A. G. for Musketry; Captain C. V. Hume, R.A., A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India; Captain G. A. Gott, Commandant H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE STAFF.

Colonel F. W. Rhodes, Military Secretary; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary; Dr. A. H. Martin, M.B.; Captain A. W. Forbes, A.-D.-C.; Captain the Hon'ble St. Leger H. Jervis, A.-D.-C.; and Captain E. H. Cox, A.-D.-C.

The Governor's band, under the direction of Herr Zimmer, performed an excellent programme of music at intervals during the evening.

LORD HARRIS GOES TO MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 20,

Lord Harris, accompanied by all members of his staff, will leave Poona at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning for Mahableshwar direct, whither Lady Harris has already gone. His Excellency will leave Mahableshwar on the 6th proximo for Bombay *en route* to Katthiwar, where he makes a short tour.

THE POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Poona Volunteer Rifle Association gold [illegible]al, of the value of Rs. 160, was competed for [illegible]morning on the Wanowrie ranges, and was won [illegible]rgeant D. Clabby, who is a wonderfully [illegible]shot with an excellent aggregate score of 275 [illegible]. The contest was open to competitors in [illegible] I., II., IV., and VII. In Match I., Ser[illegible]bby made 28 points at 200 yards and 29 [illegible]t 500 yards; in Match II., he put up 27 points at 200 yards, 31 points at 500 yards, and 27 points at 600 yard; in Match IV., 17 points at 150 yards, 17 points at 250 yards; and 29 points at 300 yards; in Match VII., 30 points at 800 yards and 41 points at 900 yards. Quartermaster Sergeant Macdonnell ran Sergeant Clabby close, but broke down at the long ranges in Match VII., and lost the prize by five points. Volunteer J. Hudson made 245 points in all. Match VIII. was also competed for this morning, and was open to drill instructors of corps only. Of the four competitors who entered Sergeant-Major H. Dawe made the possible score by putting in ten bull's-eyes. The competition consisted of the individual attack practice. Distances ranging from 265 to 150 yards. Target used being the small one of head and shoulders.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Council Hall this afternoon, his Excellency the Governor presiding, when the Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir Raymond West, in moving the third reading of the Bill, said that Government had carefully considered and evenly balanced all the objections to the Bill, without being prejudiced one way or another to do what they considered best in the interests of the community in general. Since the Bill was read a second time, they had received a document from the Bombay Presidency Association; in that document it was pointed out that the mucadums who were considered the cause of the recent strikes, would be left free in this Bill; but this was misapprehension, and he had only to point to that useful little clause *c* to show that they would be equally liable to forfeit their pay, to fine, or to imprisonment. The Bill had been called one-sided, but no law could be one-sided which the people accepted; and persons entering the Municipal service, as he pointed out before, were at liberty to accept the conditions or not as they pleased.

The Honourable Mr. Javerilal said the only weak point in the Bill was that it looked at the question of labour discipline, mainly from the point of view of the employer, and in his opinion did scant justice to the labouring classes. The Government of India had appointed a Factory Commission to inquire into labour in factories. Legislation would follow these enquiries. He, therefore, thought proper inquiries ought to have been made in the same way before this Bill was framed. He would vote against the Bill.

The Honourable Mr. Ranade said that Government might well impose penalties on the military and police forces, but on the other hand they were granted terms of leave and provided for in old age and sickness, but Municipal servants were not so provided, for they were forced to give two months' notice, but were liable to be dismissed without any notice. He considered it a very one-sided measure.

The Advocate-General pointed out that the Bill was not so much to furnish as to prevent strikes. They must have a weapon such as this Act to strike at the first individual, who did anything which would tend to cause a strike.

His Excellency the Governor said he quite understood the argument that the terms of the Bill were not reciprocal, and that the servant had to give two months' notice, whereas he could not claim the same terms from his employer. If that was the view of the two gentlemen who opposed the Bill he thought they might have brought amendments, making the terms reciprocal when the Bill was in committee. However, the discussion appeared to have gone into every question that could possibly be raised on the terms of the bill, and he was glad to observe from the remarks of the honourable members, who had chiefly opposed the Bill, and from the petition of the Presidency Association that the principle of the Bill was necessary, and that there should be some punishment hanging over the heads of those persons compelling them to give due notice before leaving their service, because otherwise Bombay might run a very grave risk of falling into a serious insanitary condition. He thought Government might rest content that it had endeavoured to carry out what was now acknowledged to be a necessity.

The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

MILITARY INSPECTION BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

The S Battery Royal Horse Artillery and the 53rd and 55th Field Batteries Royal Artillery were inspected at Kirkee this morning, at 7 o'clock, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. His Excellency was accompanied by H. E. Sir George Greaves, General Solly Flood, Colonel Nicholson, Captain Hume, A.-D.-C., Major Spratt, R.E., Major Clowes, A.-D.-C., Captain Peyton, A.-D.-C., Colonel Westmacott, Colonel Le Marchant, R.H.A., Colonel Cunningham, Colonel Greig, R. A., Surgeon General Pinkerton, Deputy Surgeon General Graves, Colonel Hibbert, Colonel Hughes, Major A. B. Stopford, R.A., Captain Scallon, D.S.O, Captain Brownrigg, R.E., Captain Geoghegan, Captain Anderson, R.A., and Lieut. Solly-Flood. A.-D.-C.

The Artillery were drawn up on the parade-ground between Kirkee and Ganesh Khind in subdivisions, at open intervals. Just as the two Chiefs rode up to the ground, the Royal Horse Artillery fired a royal salute of 21 guns. Sir Frederick and Sir George then inspected the line, and having taken up their position at the saluting flag, the batteries marched past at the walk in batteries at half intervals, and they subsequently went by in single file, and the parade broke up. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his staff, rode up just as the parade concluded, and had a few words to say to the two military Chiefs.

The latter next went round the Artillery lines, visited the hospital, barracks, canteen, coffee room, &c., with all of which Sir Frederick expressed his entire satisfaction.

The detachment of Lancashire Fusiliers stationed at Kirkee were drawn up in open order opposite their barracks, under the command of Lieut. Birton. His Excellency briefly inspected them, and then rode off to the Sappers and Miners' parade-ground near Holkar's Bridge, where the 28th Pioneers and the companies of Sappers and Miners were drawn up. The two Chiefs arrived there at 8-30 a. m., and rode down the lines and inspected the men carefully. Sir Frederick appeared to be particularly pleased with the Pioneers, almost all of whom wore medals on their breasts.

This inspection over, their Excellencies went over the barracks, &c., visited the hospital, and then returned with Sir George Greaves to Magdala House.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

Sir Charles Elliott returns to Simla about 10th November from Karachi before proceeding to Calcutta.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Sir Drummond Wolff is slightly better and is about to be removed into Teheran.

RESIDENTS.

Colonel Peacock will succeed Colonel Prideaux as Resident at Jeypore, and Major Abbott will be posted to Oodeypore as officiating Resident.

COLONEL EUAN SMITH.

Colonel Euan Smith, C.B., Consul General at Zanzibar, returns immediately to England, on medical certificate.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH REPAIRS.

One and a half lakhs for repair of the overland Telegraph line to Persia has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE WARBURTON DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

Mr. Warburton has appealed against the recent judgment of Mr. Kennedy, Deputy Commissioner, basing his objections on the flaws with the addition that the whole proceedings are void on technical grounds. Mr. Warburton has also taken the preliminary step to instituting proceedings against the editor of the *Tribune* for the libellous letter he published under his signature in a Calcutta paper.

SUMMARY DISMISSAL OF A POLICE OFFICIAL.

The Government of the Punjab have removed Mr. Drysdale, District Superintendent of Police, from his appointment on account of his strong Salvationist tendencies. He was repeatedly warned against preaching proselytising, and was ultimately called on to resign, but Mr. Drysdale refused to desist or resign. The Government has summarily dismissed him.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT'S APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Official confirmation has been received here of Sir Charles Elliott's appointment to the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal. Sir C. Crosthwaite, from Burma, succeeds Sir C. Elliott in the Viceregal Council, and Mr. Mackenzie, from the Central Provinces, goes to Burma as Chief Commissioner. Mr. Macdonnell, Home Secretary to the Government of India, gets the Central Provinces appointment. The *Englishman* this morning, in approving of Sir C. Elliott's appointment, trusts that no Provincial service feeling will in the least detract from the cordiality of the welcome that will be extended by Bengal Civilians to the new ruler of Bengal. The fact that Sir Charles Elliott is a North-West Civilian should be forgotten in view of his eminently successful services since he severed his connection with the North-West in 1877. Reviewing the advantages of the appointment that paper states that Calcutta has special cause for congratulations since it will establish so delightful a hostess as Lady Elliott at Belvedere.

The *Daily News* considers Sir Charles Elliott's appointment to be undoubtedly out of the usual course, but although there are *pros* and *cons* in the enthronement of a ruler from another province the editor prefers not to enter upon any dogmatic statements or premature speculations. Officials in Bengal should be prepared to take the policy of the new incumbent on its merits, and support him where he deserves support apart from service consideration. The *Statesman* cordially approves of the appointment. Though Sir Charles Elliott's services have been lain entirely outside Bengal he is eminently a many-sided official and is undoubtedly a strong and just man, and his varied experience will stand him in good stead in his new office.

A NATIVE SANITARIUM AT DARJEELING.

Speaking at the laying of the foundation-stone of the native sanitarium at Darjeeling last week, Sir Steuart Bayley made his public allusion to his approaching retirement. He said he sincerely regretted that the present was the last visit he would be likely ever to pay Darjeeling, for notwithstanding the tastes which the public credited him with for work on the plains he was attached to that place and if he had only his own tastes to consult he would certainly have spent eight months out of every twelve there.

SIKKIM FRONTIER OUTPOST.

Lebong, in the vicinity of Darjeeling, will be garrisoned immediately by a wing of the European Regiment. Henceforward troops will be permanently located there as a corps for the observation of the Sikkim Frontier.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE'S APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 20.

The *Rangoon Gazette* states that Sir Charles Crosthwaite has accepted the offer of the seat in the Council vacated by Sir Charles Elliott.

THE STANDARD LIBEL CASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

On the *Standard* libel cases being called on before the Magistrate to-day the defendant's attorney submitted an apology, which will be published in the *Standard* and *Eastern Guardian*, was accepted on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Hamnett.

THE INSANITARY STATE OF MADRAS.

The visit of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to Madras and the conference with the local authorities has resulted in order to remove most of the casuarina plantation, which now hide the Fort St. George from the sea and stop the sea-breeze.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Jamasjee's Hongkong circular of the 2nd October gives the following review of the China cotton market:—

Owing to continued heavy arrivals, want of confidence caused by the importers going on selling at lower and lower rates every day, unfavourable advices from the consuming districts, news of steadily declining prices in India, scarcity of money among the Chinese, and heavy stocks in their hands of purchased goods not cleared, our market for Indian yarns has been dragging on in a very drooping and stagnant condition. There has been a further decline in prices of 50 cents to a dollar per bale, and more than that in some cases. A great deal of disparity has been prevailing in prices, considering the qualities and the rates realized. A small business has been done chiefly in superior and suitable qualities, other descriptions being neglected, and the market closes very weak. By this opportunity a new mill, the Bombay National Manufacturing, will be noticed in our list of spinnings; and its production, No. 10s, had been shipped direct for the Shanghai market. Small purchases of favorite and suitable threads of Nos. 20s, 16s and 12s, have been made by the dealers for actual requirements, at 50 cents to a dollar per bale under previous rates; but other descriptions are difficult of sale even at larger concessions in rates. Prices of No. 10s also show a decline of about 50 cents per bale, and owing to cheaper rates, a moderate business has been done in suitable chops. Most descriptions of Nos. 6s and 8s are difficult to move, even at very low prices, and only a few bales of one or two favorite chops have been sold, at a decline of 50 cents on previous quotations. Nothing has been done in Nos. 14s, 18s, 22s, and 24s to 42s, which remain neglected, as English yarns are much cheaper than before. The market in Shanghai has continued inactive and depressed, owing to heavy stocks and absence of demand, and prices were weaker. There has been less inquiry for No. 20s, but a moderate business has been done in the lower counts at reduced prices. In the Coast markets also a limited inquiry has prevailed for the lower counts at cheaper rates. During the fortnight, arrivals 10,503 bales, sales 5,948 bales. Shipments to Coast Ports, 912 bales; and unsold stocks 32,739 bales. Direct shipments for Japan, 2,910 bales; for Shanghai, 9,209 bales. In the Japan markets, extreme depression has been experienced in Bombay yarns during the past fortnight, and prices have declined one to two dollars per bale. Manchester yarns, being comparatively cheaper, have attracted more attention.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. FATHER FISCHER, S.J.

The Rev. Father Rudolph Fischer, S.J., the Rector of the St. Mary's College, has been compelled to relinquish his duties as Rector of the College and proceed on medical advice to Europe. The news of his coming departure will be received with regret. During the sixteen years the Rev. Father Fischer has spent in India he was engaged in educational work at the St. Xavier's and St. Mary's, Colleges. At the former College he laboured for five years and was one year in Poona. The last ten years were passed in the College of St. Mary's, at Mazagon, where he succeeded to the rectorship after the Rev. Father Darling had been compelled to take a voyage to the Continent. In the year 1885 Rev. Father Fischer was confirmed in his appointment as Rector of the College, which he maintained up to the day of his departure for Europe in the s. s. Singapore. Father Fischer will disembark at Genoa and will proceed to Selkirk, in which he had been educated as a student. On Saturday morning the day-scholars assembled in the compound of the College to bid farewell to their Rector. A similar demonstration on the part of the boarders took place on the Study Room on Sunday morning, where a suitable address expressing the deepest regret at the unexpected occurrence. As Father Rector reached the corridor of the College yesterday on his way to the parlour he was again met by the boarders and the band of the College played a few tunes before they bade him adieu. The Rev. Father Jeurgens, S.J., will act *pro tem* till a new Rector is nominated.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTRY.

The new Portuguese Cabinet is stated to have been composed as follows:—General Joao Chrysostomo d'Abreu e Souza, the Premier and the Minister of War; Senhor Antonio Candido, Minister of Public Instruction; Senhor Sa Brandao, Minister of Justice; Senhor Mello Goveia, Minister of Finance; Senhor Antonio Ennes, Minister of Marine and Ultramar; Senhor Bocage, Foreign Minister; and Senhor Thomas Ribeiro, Minister of Public Works.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Commander R. Harvey, with the English mails of the 3rd October, arrived in harbour at 11 o'clock last night. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lt and Mrs Le B Simmons	Mr and Mrs Milsom
Miss Meshan	Mr and Mrs Parker and two children
Mrs Jones Parry.	
Mrs. Granville Walton, and infant	Mr Mrs and Miss Petter, 2 children and 2 infants
Mrs Hill, and infant	Mrs Harwood and infant
Mr Thornton	Miss Mills
Mrs and Miss Rose	Miss Ingham
Miss Maddock	Mr Hand
Miss L Corgie	Mr and Mrs McNair
Mr and Mrs Thuillier	Mrs W Scott
Mrs Branson and infant	Miss Percy Smith
Mr and Mrs Wright and two infants	Two Misses Dyson
Mr and Mrs Hiscocks and infant	Mr Francis
	Mr Hair
Lieut and Mrs Mosse	Mr Heyn
Mr and Mrs Holder and 3 children	Capt and Mrs Farrell, and 2 infants
Mr and Mrs Tumber and infant	Mr Mitchell
	Mr Swales
Mrs Cornwall	Mr Martyn Wells
Mr Ingham	Mr Harding
Mr Knox Thomas	Mrs Owen

FROM BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Strettel	Rev Kelly
Mr Matheson	Mr Castle
Mr Mildrell	Mr Gibb
Mr Taylor	Major Loch
Mr Michie	Mr Digby Davies
Mr Lewis Wallace	Col Mowden
Mr Holland	Maj and Mrs Barr
Hon Justice and Mrs Straight	Mr Hare
Mr Bailey	Mrs Kennedy
Mr Benson	Mr Godley
Capt Stockley	Mr Mackay
Major Hildebrand	Mr Mollins,
Sir J Edge	Mr Summers
Major Cole	Mr Wakefield
Mr Hutton	Mr Lycett
Col Little	Mr Barnett
Mrs Murray Graham	Mr Whitney
Col and Mrs Kilgour	Mr and Mrs Muriel
Mr Langworthy	Capt Johnson
Mr Wrench	Mr Hogarth
Rev and Mrs Lay	Prof Robertson
Rev and Mrs Jeffreys	Major Brunker
Mr and Mrs Ross Alston	Mr Condamine
Mr Reynolds	Mr Hassell
Mrs and Miss Merrill	Prof Bell
Mr Burt	Mr Chalk
Mr McGaw	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen of Roumania arrived at Balmoral Castle at noon yesterday on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The Emperor William arrived in the Austrian capital on Wednesday.

What purports to be an account of an interview that a French journalist has had with Signor Crispi is quoted at length in another column.

The McKinley Tariff Bill, as amended, was adopted by the House of Representatives on Saturday, and will come into effect on the 6th inst.

The German Government is preparing a detailed plan for the organisation of East Africa.

The final result of the Servian elections shows that 113 Radicals, 18 Liberals, and 2 Progressists have been returned.

The Socialist law in Germany lapsed on Tuesday.

The trial of Birchall for the murder of Mr. Benwell ended shortly before midnight on Monday, when the jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty.

Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar left Dublin for Llandudno on Monday.

The trials at Tipperary, which were postponed on Wednesday until to-day (Friday), have made but little progress.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., addressed a large meeting at St. Helen's Lancashire, on Monday.

The Church Congress was opened on Tuesday at Hull.

The first annual Dockers' Congress was opened at Mile-end on Tuesday.

The fight between Slavin and M'Auliffe came off at Walworth early on Saturday, morning, Slavin vanquishing his opponent in 5min. 45sec. The two pugilists were brought up at Lambeth Police-court on Monday, and remanded till to-day (Friday), on the charge of committing a breach of the peace.

On Monday, at the Guildhall, Mr. Alderman Savory was elected Lord Mayor for the coming year.

Obituary.—Maj-Gen. H. Reid, R. (Bo.) A. Ret.: Lord Kilworth; Hon. A. Egerton, M.P.; Mr. A. C. S. Barkly, C.M.G.; Lieut-Col. C. J. Borton; Capt. A. R. Blane, R.N.; Alderman J. Meeson, J.P.; Mr. F. Knyvett; M. Alphonse Karr.

NOTES FROM BHUSAWUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWUL, Oct. 19.

In my last letter I gave you an account of the performance of the Khandeish canaries on the 30th ultimo, which I stated had been pronounced by all an unqualified success. That it was an unqualified success there is no doubt, and up to the present there has openly been no dissentient from this opinion. Judge of our surprise then in reading in the columns of an obscure and seldom read contemporary of the 7th instant, kindly and most considerately placed upon the reading table at the Institute, an account of our theatricals teeming with misstatements and evidently prompted by a feeling other than of brotherly love towards some of those who took part. I did not intend when I sat down to write you to say much upon this matter—such is the contempt with which the whole station, except the writer, of course, views the production. But now that I am upon the subject I should like to refer to one or two points on which stress has been laid in the letter I refer to. In regard to the first piece "Done on both sides" the praise given is fair, except that I think in the case of amateur theatricals, in which every one admittedly does his or her best, and does it well, that distinctions of the kind made in this letter are altogether unnecessary. With regard to the singing during the interval, it was remarked that Mrs. Broughton sang the "somewhat antiquated ditty" "Bide a wee," and the hope is expressed that the musical talent of the canaries will be more distinguished by originality of selection at the next entertainment. The author of this remark can, I am afraid, have very little soul for music, for few would deny that this song, antiquated as it is, if sweetly and expressively rendered can be beaten by few of the so-called, or I should say miscalled, "original" songs. And now, to the closing para. which constitutes the greatest draw upon the imagination of all. It is stated that of the amount realized, Rs 125, nearly all this was expended on a public dance given at the close of the entertainment, and that consequently the Piano Fund, in aid of which the performance is said to have been given, stands precisely as it did before.

In the first place the performance was not given in aid of any piano fund, though I believe that out of the amount handed over to the library, namely, Rs. 57 as part of the proceeds of the theatricals, the cost of repairs to the piano has been defrayed, leaving a balance in hand.

In closing my remarks upon the performance, I should add, as in itself a disproof of the extravagance with which our travelling auditor, under whose management the theatricals were given, is credited, that the committee of the Institute have recorded a minute thanking the amateurs for their liberal donation. In a small station like this there is always a lot of petty jealousy, and small-minded people, who have nothing else to do, will make mischief and try to set people by the ears. I must, therefore, apologize for having written so much upon this one subject, beyond saying in justice to those who managed the affair, that the very incorrect statements which have appeared in other papers should be corrected.

Following the theatricals, and in honour of the amateurs, a garden party was given by Mrs. Dewey, the wife of the District Traffic Superindendent here. Unlike most garden parties, at which the enthusiasm usually flags long before the time of departure, one and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves, thanks to the unfailing courtesy and untiring efforts of the genial host and hostess. The garden is just of the kind to show off the decorations, and these were most completely devised and executed by Mrs. Barton, one of the oldest residents in Bhusawal. There were several charming little retreats made with flags and boughs of trees, and named after different places mentioned in the pieces performed, the most charming of all being "Lydia's Bower," in which fortunes were told, some good and some bad, as evinced by the exultant or dejected looks of those who had been operated upon. The party was a very enjoyable one, in fact as enjoyable as such parties are rare in this benighted place. I am glad to say we are now enjoying cooler weather and look forward with delight to the approaching cold season, which, with its influx of visitors, and let us hope more gaiety, will furnish me with more material for my letters.

One of the cricket matches of the season was played off last week between Budnera and Bhusawal, resulting after a very closely contested game in a win for the home team, by about twenty runs. A tennis match followed, in which the Bhusawal players again proved too strong for their opponents.

THE CAMBAY DISTURBANCES.

Nineteen of those who were arrested on a charge of causing the recent disturbance in Cambay were a few days ago tried before Mr. Cook, the Political Agent; and six of them were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from a year and a half to five years each. Six other accused were tried before Mr. Cook at Cambay, on Thursday last. They were Nana Hurjee, Ghella Prabhu, Makan Dajee, Dayaljee Runsord, Mooljee Runsord, and Venna Jeysing. They were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons, &c. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Cambay Government; while Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, and Mr. Gulabchund Motichund Damania, pleader, appeared for the accused. At the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Cook read the letter of authority he had received from the Nawab on the 29th ult., to try the accused as a Court of Sessions. Mr. Smetham, in opening the case for the prosecution, explained the charge preferred against the accused, remarking that, even although the primary object of the assembly might be assumed to be lawful, it became unlawful afterwards. On the 14th ult., the "panch" appointed by the assembled people sent a notice requiring the Shet of the "Mahajan" to have the shops closed. The same day the first-class magistrate sent a notice to the assembly ordering them to disperse. On the following day, the notice was posted in conspicuous parts of the city. On Tuesday the mob, armed with weapons, entered the city and posted notices on the walls of conspicuous buildings demanding the dismissal of the Dewan and inviting other people to join them. On the next day, they posted another notice in Manek Chowk, which was addressed to the "Mahajans" in peremptory terms. On Friday, the Political Agent sent them a reply, and the Dewan posted a notice in Sahjun Street, requiring the mob to disperse. On Saturday the mob assaulted the police, and they were therefore charged under sections 149, 324, and 326 of the Criminal Code. Mr. Bejonjee Ruttonjee Khambatta was sworn as interpreter to the Court; Mr. Vicajee applied for leave to reserve his cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution till the close of the case; but the application was rejected. Three witnesses were examined on the first day; but the substance of their evidence has already been given in the accounts of the disturbance. On the second day of the enquiry, Friday last, four witnesses were examined, the first of whom, Fuckroodin Mea Sayed Najoomeea, an Assistant in the Revenue Department, owing to his evasive answers, was threatened by the court to be visited with a fine. The court then adjourned.

THE EX-DEWAN OF CAMBAY AND CAMBAY AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the various accounts which have recently appeared in the newspapers relating to Cambay affairs, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to correct a few of the inaccuracies and misstatements which have found currency.

The revenue of the State is about six lakhs, Cambay currency, and not ten lakhs as stated.

The indebtedness of the State amounts to rupees fifty thousand or thereabouts, and not to six or seven lakhs, as stated.

The balance of debt due to Government and to his Highness's sister have been separately treated.

There are, however, arrears of land revenue amounting to about Rs. 1,20,000.

Referring to the statement that the salaries of the State servants are in arrear for four months, I may mention that orders have been given by the Revenue Department on the Talatis, for payment of such salaries out of the balance of the land-tax collections in the usual way, as has been the custom for years past. Payments have from time to time been made on account as collections have come in, and I am informed that the new Dewan has recently issued a circular calling upon the various departments to report what amounts have already been paid by the Revenue Department on account of the four months' salaries and what now remains due. Until these returns are made, it will not be known exactly what the balances are, but it is incorrect to state that salaries of all the servants are for four months in arrears.

It must also be borne in mind that since the recent disturbance collections of revenue could not be made, and this accounts to some extent for the salaries not having been paid as promptly as usual.

As regards the statement that the Treasury is empty, there is this to be said, that while income of every sort has ceased to come in since the disturbance, expenses of all sorts have been incurred. It is also the fact that there are in the Treasury copper coins of the value of about six thousand rupees.

The Bombay Government lent to the State in the year 1884 the sum of rupees three lakhs, and not four lakhs as has been reported. Mr. Spry, the then Political Agent, applied two lakhs of this sum towards the payment of the late Nawab Saheb's debts, leaving one debt due to his Highness's sister unpaid. This debt has since been transferred by her to one Pandia Shrirushna Luxmiram. The remaining one lakh was reserved for the expenses of the new Survey, and this was barely sufficient to cover such expenses.

Out of the net estimated revenue of six lakhs in Cambay currency ordinarily available, rupees forty thousand British currency, representing rupees fifty thousand in Cambay currency, have been appropriated annually towards reducing the debt of three lakhs due to the British Government. This debt stood on the 1st day of July 1890 at Rs. 80,000 with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.

Mr. James, the Commissioner, did not examine the books of the Municipality or any other department, much less did he find, or point out, any discrepancies between the figures in such book and the figures presented to Government by the State. Mr. James only asked me to furnish him with a printed copy of the administration report for the current year. But on being informed that printed copies were not ready, he asked me to furnish him with a statement showing how much was spent for municipal purposes for the current year. And this I did. I believe the statement was required by Mr. James in connection with his inquiry about the octroi dues, the two matters being so closely connected with each other.

It will be apparent, from what I have stated above, that after deducting the annual instalment paid in reduction of the debt due to Government, there remained available for the expenditure of the State only a sum of Rs. 5,50,000 Cambay currency or less than four lakhs British currency, the full particulars of the expenditure of which appear in the Durbar books.—Yours, &c,

SHAMRAO N. LAUD.

Bombay, October 20.

THE G. I. P. SPECIAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will say in your issue of to-morrow that the number of passengers who travelled by the special train to Narel, &c., on Saturday afternoon last were:—

	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
From Victoria Terminus, Bombay, and Byculla to—Narel	3	1	1
Khandalla	4	2	0
Lanowli	2	1	0
Total...	9	4	1

And by the special train on Monday morning, the following:—

	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd
To Byculla and Victoria Terminus Bombay from—Lanowli	1	9	2½
Khandalla	8	4	2
Narel	9	12½	1
Total...	18	25½	5½

2. These numbers include passengers holding return-tickets in both directions.

I am sorry to find that two return-tickets used in the special train from Khandalla to Bombay on the 13th (last Monday) were by inadvertence not included in the number mentioned as travelling in this train in my letter of that date.—Yours, &c.,

H. CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

20th October, 1890.

The best safeguard for General Health is Kemp's Summer Effervescent and Purifying Saline. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-purifying Remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

THE FATAL SHIPWRECKS OFF JAPAN.

News of two distressing marine disasters has reached the Settlement to-day (19th) says the Japan *Daily Herald*. The first is the loss of the Turkish frigate Ertogroul, which left Nagasura for Kobe on Monday last. No particulars have yet reached this, as our own telegram only says:—"Ertogroul lost. Admiral Osman Pasha, Captain Djimil Bey drowned. Sixty-three only saved." This shows an appalling loss of life, as she had a crew of about 600 men. Djimil Bey was second captain, and from his name not being mentioned, it is presumed that Ali Bey has been saved. The Ertogroul was a comparatively old vessel for a man-of-war, as she was built in 1863, and being frigate built, with heavy masts and yards, she was very slow, and were it not for the deaths of so many men her wreck would have been no great loss to the Turkish navy. Particulars will, no doubt reach us as to the cause of her wreck. Presumably she must have gone ashore somewhere, but whether this happened from a wrong course being steered, or, which would not surprise us at all, whether she was driven ashore from not being able to steam against a gale is, for the present, unknown.

The second shipwreck, also attended with a large loss of life, is that of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s. s. Musashi Maru. This morning a telegram was received from Tanabe bay announcing that she had been lost with all hands, with the exception of one man who was taken into Tanabe presumably by some native vessel. The Musashi, under command of Captain Frahm, was on a voyage up here with coal, and passed Shimonoseki at 5 a.m. on Monday, the 15th. She is understood to have been lost the same day, about 7 p.m. somewhere off the south coast of Shikoku, in which case she must have gone out through the Bungo Channel, but no further particulars are known. The loss will be a severe one to the company, as the Musashi was a comparatively new vessel, having only been built last year by Messrs. Lobnitz & Co. of Renfrew. She was 2630 tons gross, and 1693 net. Her length was 306 ft. 5 in., breadth 40 ft. 1 in., depth 25 ft. 5 in. Much sympathy has been expressed at the fate of Capt. Frahm, his officers and crew, who must have numbered some fifty or sixty men. Unfortunately the captain and several of his officers and men leave widows to lament their loss.

Since the above was written we have received further particulars of the loss of the Ertogroul. Her engines broke down in a gale, and she drifted ashore near Oo-sima, with the results as given above.

After leaving Kobe on Monday last all went well until 4 p.m. the next day, when her engines broke down. The ship was at this time off Kashinosaki light, Oshima and she was carried ashore and dashed on that rocky coast, near the place where the Normanton was lost some years ago. The number of men said to be drowned is 587, including Osman Pasha. The telegram from the Governor of Hyogo Ken which was forwarded at 2 a.m. on the 19th, after narrating the loss of the ship as above, continues:—"Of those drowned, only four bodies have been picked up. Sixty-three of the crew were saved by the villagers of Oshima, but the greater number of them are injured. Two officers who were saved have been brought to Kobe by the Bocho Maru, attended by the police and village officials, to report the affair, as they supposed that there was a consulate there.

sion, but the only feasible one is that more steam pressure was being used than the boilers could stand. It is said that the surveyors in Yokohama warned the engineers against using Japanese coal, but we do not know what truth there is in it, or how Japanese coal could possibly cause an explosion. One thing is certain—that the vessel was very much nearer the shore—which is a most fatal one—than she ought to have been, and that if the explosion had not occurred there would have been a danger of her being wrecked.

The *Hyogo News* of 22nd ult. says:—H.I.G.M.'s gunboat Wolf arrived here yesterday morning at six o'clock from Oshima, bringing 65 survivors from the wreck of the Ertougroul, Her visit confirms the worst news. The estimate of the two survivors first brought here of the number drowned is only too correct.

The Wolf reached Oshima next morning about six o'clock, on the 20th, and the doctor and an officer were t once sent on shore. The survivors numbered sixty-seven, of whom only nine, we hear, were severely wounded, although all were suffering from slight contusions. There were already three Japanese doctors on the spot, but they were insufficiently provided with instruments. The presence of the Wolf doctor was a godsend, therefore, and he promptly dressed the worst wounds. The men were being housed in a temple and tea-houses, and said they had been very kindly treated by the Japanese, who had furnished them with food, clothes, and lodging. After the men had been looked to they were sent on board, and by 11 a.m. 65 had been embarked, two of the most physically fit being left to bury the bodies as they washed ashore. With the two survivors in Kobe, the two left at Oshima, and the 65 on board the Wolf, the total number saved is 69.

Some 65 bodies had already been buried by the Japanese, each body being placed in a wooden coffin, and there were about 25 more awaiting burial. The bodies were washing ashore in great numbers, and generally in one spot near the lighthouse. Many of the corpses are headless. Osman Pasha's uniform had been thrown up by the sea, but his body had not yet been seen, although an anxious look-out had been kept for it. Decomposition had already disfigured the countenances of the dead, but his will be known by a special ring he wore.

The Ertongroul was crowding on all steam to clear Oshima light on the evening of Tuesday when she suddenly struck, at about half-past nine, and the boilers at once exploded, blowing the vessel literally to pieces: the completeness of the destruction is borne out by the fact that nothing that can be called wreckage has come ashore. Her magazine probably caught fire at the same time, and thus added to the utter destruction of the vessel and the awful loss of life.

AFFAIRS IN INDORE.

THE Mahratta, in the course of an interesting article on affairs in Indore, says:—About six or seven years ago one Martand Shankar Kapse, the amin of the Mahal of Tarana in the Indore State, discovered a treasure "of very great value" in the Sarkari Nawa-wada at the place, while he was constructing a new hawada (a wrestling pit) in a shed near the well. This treasure trove the said Kapse appears to have concealed and appropriated to himself. But somehow or other he escaped inquiry until recently, when the Indore Durbar charged him with criminal misappropriation under section 225 of the Indore Penal Code. The accused was committed to the sessions, where, after a long and costly inquiry, during the course of which a number of witnesses were examined, Mr. Guttikar, the Sessions Judge, acquitted the accused on the 13th ultimo, remarking *inter alia* that "the evidence for the prosecution was not such, in point of quality and quantity, as to bring home to the accused the offence with which he was charged." Whereupon the Durbar appealed to the Indore High Court, which upheld the acquitted. At this stage His Highness took the matter in his own hands, and proceeding in a summary way and with a skill which appears to have been almost hereditary in His Highness in dealing with such cases, succeeded in obtaining from the accused not only a confession, but also the *corpus delicti*, a part of the treasure trove, and the *handa*, or the vessel wherein it was found. Evidently some pressure must have been used to obtain a confession and some material evidence of an offence which could not be legally proved in a court of law. But the result fully justifies the suspicions of the Maharaja and the means used by him, especially as he believed the police to be grossly negligent in its duty. One prompt and decisive action like the present on the part of the heads of administration in a Native state, is sure to be a standing warning to all subordinate officers not to neglect their proper duties. We do not go in for primitive methods of administering justice in these days, but we cannot therefore condemn their use now and then, especially in a Native state.

Such are the facts of the case which is at present the subject of talk at Indore. No more proof was now required to show that the judgments of the Sessions and the High Court were both erroneous. But the question was how the accused came to be acquitted. To us who have witnessed the grand fiasco of the Crawford Commission, it is not strange to find justice sometimes lost amidst its own technicalities. Rather than one innocent person should be punished, it is better that ninety-nine guilty persons should escape; such is our motto. It does not appear, however, that the matter was ever represented to His Highness in this light, or if it was, it does not seem to have created any impression on his mind. He is reported to have made minute inquiries in the matter, and whether as a result of these inquiries or otherwise, he is said to have entertained a suspicion that the acquittal of the accused was due to the connivance or the failure of duty on the part of the officers concerned. But it is extremely doubtful how far we may rely on this news. It is impossible to believe that the highest officials of the State, amongst whom we have many reliable names, could have any dishonorable connection with the case. Nor can we understand how the Maharaja, who has displayed so much tact and judgment in conducting the inquiry, should unnecessarily harass his officers, as he is reported to have done. It is not unnatural, we admit, in a man of the Maharaja's temper, especially when he has succeeded in booking an offender that had well-nigh escaped punishment, and thus scored a victory over his officials, to entertain suspicions about their honesty. But on the other hand, it must also be borne in mind that, according to the rough and primitive methods of justice adopted by His Highness, it is not difficult to prove one's innocence to his satisfaction. One has only to pray the Maharaja to confront him with his accusers, and a few cross questions decide the matter. But it is neither profitable nor safe to indulge in any speculations on this point. Suffice it to say that the final confession of the accused to the Maharaja and the inquiry that His Highness is conducting, has created great alarm and excitement at Indore. The general feeling, however, is not one of indignation, but of sympathy with His Highness's efforts, and we are glad to see that His Highness's subjects have so much confidence in his judgment. It is indeed an unfortunate coincidence that Rao Bahadur Vinayak Janardan Kirtane's final departue from Indore—a departure that was settled upon long ago and that was almost looked upon as inevitable—should have come off at this very time. The suicide of the Naib Dewan—for it could not be otherwise, considering the circumstances—almost immediately after R. B. Kirtane's departure, has only served to make the matter more confused. The officer, being selected by the present Maharaja, was his favourite, and it was not probable that His Highness would visit his failings, if any, with any severe punishment. We also learn that some of the officers are already under the displeasure of His Highness, and before the inquiry is completed, some more may be called to account. In short, the case appears to have created as much excitement and alarm at Indore as the Crawford case did amongst the officers in this province. We only hope that the sad fate of the Naib Dewan will impress upon His Highness the necessity of proceeding with caution and moderation, and that every opportunity will be given to honest men to vindicate their character.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL C. G. CAUTLEY, Cavalry, Military Accounts Department, on return from furlough, proceeds to Madras for duty.

IT IS notified for information that two companies of the S. W. Borderers will arive at Allahabad at 5-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant. One company will proceed direct to the Fort to relieve the company of the King's Royal Rifles; the other will be accommodated in the British Infantry Lines, new cantonments, which will be vacated by the King's Royal Rifle on the morning of the 23rd instant.

A NEW ruling in the case of passage-money has been issued, placing honorary commissioned officers, senior apothecaries and warrant officers, on the same footing as regards the grant of passage-money with combatant and other officers:—"Whenever passage-money is granted to honorary commissioned officers, senior apothecaries, or warrant officers, to enable them to make their own arrangements for passage to England or the colonies, it will be at the British India Steam Navigation Company's rates, minus deductions for messing—2s. per diem for honorary commissioned officers and senior apothecaries, and 9d. per diem for warrant officers, for 29 days, converted into Indian money at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the payment of British troops serving in India."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban presiding. There were present:—Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Framji Dorabji Divecha, A. M. Gubbay, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Pestonji, Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Mulji Bhawansdas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE TANSA WATER-WORKS.

The Corporation resumed consideration of Sir Henry Morland's proposal brought forward at their last meeting, "That the revised estimate of the Tansa Water Works amounting to Rs. 1,47,00,000, submitted by the Standing Committee, be sanctioned." To the above proposal an amendment was moved by Dr. R. N. Khory, "That the amended estimates of the Tansa Water Works be referred back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration. A second amendment was proposed on the subject by Dr. Bhalchundra, "That the revised estimates of the Tansa Water Works, amounting to Rs. 1,47,00,000 be referred to the following committee, for thorough inquiry and report, with power to call for papers and persons:—Mr. P. M. Mehta, chairman, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Mr. E. B. Carroll, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Blaney, and Mr. D. E. Wacha.

The President said he had received a letter from Dr. Cowasjee from Poona, on the subject before the Corporation, and he proposed to read it to them.

Sir Henry Morland observed that it was quite out of order to read a letter from a member who was absent, giving expression to his opinion on a subject discussed by the Corporation. If any member wished to give his opinion on a certain matter before the Corporation, he should do so personally and not by means of a letter.

The President observed that a letter having been received by him in his capacity as President, he was bound to place it before the Corporation. It was for the meeting to decide whether or not the letter should be read.

On a division being taken, the Corporation, by a majority resolved that the letter should not be read.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, in resuming the debate on the question before the Corporation, observed that he regretted that the Standing Committee should have been so remiss in the performance of their duty as not to give that consideration to a matter, involving nearly twenty-five lahks of rupees, the magnitude and importance of which could not be over-rated. Whenever members of the Corporation desired that more light should be thrown on any particular matter, the members of the Standing Committee always stood up and asked that entire confidence should be placed in them, and stated that they had gone into every detail of the subject discussed, and that the Corporation ought to be satisfied with it. Since the Standing Committee had not vouchsafed any explanation or expression of opinion in the matter, it was but right and proper that the whole subject should be referred back to them for re-consideration. The reasons assigned by the Municipal Commissioner for the excess were not sufficient to warrant the Corporation to at once sanction the twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Cotton said he would support Dr. Khory's amendment, because by that means they would be avoiding all risk of any irregularity in discussing the subject. The report of the Municipal Commissioner read in conjunction with that of Mr. Clerk was highly satisfactory, inasmuch as it thoroughly and fully explained how the excess of about 20 per cent. had arisen. He thought the explanation given about the excess in the construction of the dam was satisfactory.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master observed that an inquiry ought to be made whether everything that was necessary to be done with regard to the scheme had been done when the original estimates were made. It might be that Mr. Clark was wrong in his revised estimates, and it would therefore be better to consult other experts in the matter. If they were to sanction the excess without full inquiry, it was quite possible that they might be asked the next year to sanction another such heavy excess. It was his experience that Municipal Officers while they first undertook to transact any particular business, never carefully went into details so as to avoid any excess in the future; but they always put the thin end of the wedge by giving small estimates and then before the work had been completed submitting revised figures which were greatly in excess of the original estimates. How long were the Corporation going to stand that sort of nonsense. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It would be a most outrageous thing to go before the public and say that they had sanctioned 24 lakhs of rupees without duly investigating the matter of the excess. It was surprising in the extreme that the Standing Committee without any expression of opinion on their part should so calmly and coolly pass on the report to the Corporation. He was thunder-struck when he knew that the Standing Committee had made no inquiries and no remarks, but had simply passed on the report because the Municipal Commissioner recommended them to do so. It behoved the Corporation to make a full inquiry into the whole matter by calling in the aid of outsiders, if necessary. Perhaps the original estimates were under-stated so as to induce the Corporation to launch into the scheme. Perhaps, Mr. Ollivant might have asked Mr. Clark to give the lowest estimates, because if full estimates had been given, the Corporation would not sanction the scheme.

Colonel Merewether here rose and asked if it was right and proper for any member of the Corporation to suggest that Mr. Ollivant and the engineer purposely misled the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Master: Not purposely.

The President thought it was improper for any member to impute motives to past or present officers of the Municipality unless he had good grounds for doing so.

Mr. Moolji Bhawanidas remarked that the original estimates were based on information which Municipal officers possessed at the time the scheme was first sanctioned. Nobody could have then contemplated the difficulties in respect of the soil, which was in many places found to be hard and rocky after excavations had been made into it. The contract for the carrying out of the work was not given for a lump sum; but it was given according to scheduled rates. Mr. Mulji having explained in terms of the Municipal Commissioner's report how the estimates were exceeded, proceeded to say that no good would result by referring the matter back to the Standing Committee. The Corporation would have to pay the actual costs, whatever they might be, incurred in accordance with the scheduled rates. They had adopted the scheme, and now that they had spent several lakhs on the works, they were not going to abandon them or put it to sale by public auction. (Laughter.) Even if the scheme were now to cost them two crore of rupees, they were bound to carry it out. He would not, however, object to the subject being referred back to the Standing Committee for a more detailed report from them.

Dr. Viegas was very much surprised at the views expressed by Mr. Mulji, who was a member of the Standing Committee. It seemed to him that Mr. Mulji was prepared to spend any amount on the Tansa Water Works. He (Mr. Mulji) did not care if the estimates were exceeded by two, three, four or five crores of rupees. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Mulji said that the entire costs would be finally known on some future occasion. (A member: On judgment day.) (Laughter.) He (Dr. Viegas) expressed his surprise at the way in which the Standing Committee had been performing their duties. To pass on a matter involving twenty-four lakhs of rupees without any explanation or expression of opinion by them was ridiculous and most unbusiness-like, particularly when they were paid for doing their duty. Was there ever an instance in which the Government had exceeded the original estimates by such a large amount? For aught he knew this was a solitary instance of its kind even in connection with the municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner: The estimates were largely exceeded in the case of Vehar.

Dr. Viegas observed that it showed that the Bombay Municipality was notable for its excess. (Laughter.) It appeared to him that the Municipal officers could not do any work without exceeding the original estimates. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, he was opinion that their engineers were not fit to undertake the work with which they were entrusted. They must show to their officers that this way of doing business would no longer be tolerated. In conclusion he said, he would support Dr. Khory's amendment.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji was of opinion that the matter was not such as could be lightly passed over by the Corporation. He was in favour of referring the subject back to the Standing Committee.

Dr. Blaney remarked that Dr. Khory's amendment was the right and proper thing for the Corporation to support. After referring to certain sections of the Municipal Act, he said that the power of the Standing Committee to consider and give their opinion in the matter of the excess was clear and emphatic. As pointed out by two of the speakers, the Standing Committee ought to have furnished the Corporation with the corresponding figures of the original and revised estimates, so that they could see at a glance where the excesses had occurred.

Dr. Viegas: Vote, vote.

Sir Henry Morland said it was very good of Dr. Viegas to say "Vote, vote" after charging the Standing Committee among other things of performing their duties in a perfunctory manner, and not allowing him in his capacity as chairman of that committee to offer any explanation in the matter. (Hear, hear.) The Standing Committee did not receive any remuneration whatever from the Corporation, but they received fees as allowed by the Legislature for the excessively heavy and responsible duties he had to perform.

Dr. Viegas: It is rate-payers' money. (Loud laughter.)

Sir Henry Morland, continuing, said that the Committee were not the servants of the Corporation; but they on the contrary controlled that body with regard to their finances, and put them in a right and proper way with regard to great works undertaken by that body. (Hear, hear.) The section cited by Dr. Blaney referred to the budget, with which the subject in question had nothing whatever to do. With regard to the remarks that the Standing Committee had performed its duties in a perfunctory manner, he might say that they did not consider the subject in a hurried manner. The subject was discussed at three different meetings of the Committee, and had received their best consideration. The subject was so well and fully explained in his report by the Municipal Commissionor, that the Corporation by referring the matter back to the committee would not be able to get one iota of any further information regarding it.

Mr. Javerilal's amendment was then put to the vote and was lost.

Dr. Khory's amendment was, on a division, carried by a large majority.

GATHERING GROUND OF THE PAWAI LAKE.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 24th September, 1890, forwarding letter, dated 13th idem from the Commissioner, on the question of the acquisition of the gathering ground of the Pawai Lake with the expression of the committees' opinion that it was undesirable to purchase theground.

Sir Henry Morland proposed that the Corporation considered it undesirable to purchase the gathering ground.

Dr. Khory, in seconding the resolution observed that the Pawai water had not proved injurious to the health of the city. The Thames water supplied in London was more polluted than the Pawai water.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy remarked that when Tansa water would be supplied to Bombay in 1892, the Pawai scheme would practically be abandoned.

Dr. Bhalchander proposed a rider which he subsequently moved as an amendment that it be added to Sir Henry Morland's proposition that it was essential to adopt proper measures for the purpose of preventing any contamination of the water in the Pawai reservoir.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee seconded the amendment.

In the course of further discussion upon the subject,

The Municipal Commissioner observed that if the Corporation wished the gathering ground to be free from any suspicion of contamination, they must acquire the gathering ground. That was the only possible precaution they could take in the case of the pollution.

Mr. Bomonjee Master said that ever since he heard of the pollution of the Pawai Water, he had griping pains in his stomach whenever he used it. (Loud laughter.) He now made use of rain water collected in a small reservoir, and he was glad to say his pains had disappeared. (Renewed laughter.)

The Municipal Commissioner placed the results of the analysis made last week by Dr. Kirtikar, the Health Officer, and it was as follows:—

Free Ammonia	·006
Albumonide Ammonia	·04
Chlorine	·8

On a division Dr. Bhalchunder's amendment was lost.

Sir Henry Morland's proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

CREEDS AND COURAGE.

THE doctrine of fatalism is one comfortable to the soldier, and has ever found favour in the ranks, observes the *Saturday Review*. "Every bullet has its billet," in the philosophy of the barrack-room, even with us; but the Mohammedan is expressly taught so by his religion, and the utter hopelessness of endeavouring to evade the hand of destiny is magnified into one of the principles of his faith. "No one dies except by the will of God, according as is determined in the book which contains the appointed time for all things." "I am of myself quite unable to secure any advantage for myself, or on the other to ward off any misfortune, except so far as it pleases God." "Nothing happens to us but as has been arranged beforehand by God."

Other passages may be quoted which are so explicit in regard to the fight that they almost read like extracts from some ancient book on tactics. "Stand firmly shoulder to shoulder, and make no attack until the order for it is given you." "Collect your forces together, and do not open the ranks [do not begin the battle] until the whole number of you are present." "When you come in contact with the unbelievers, go on smiting off their heads till you have inflicted a crushing defeat; then take the remainder prisoners, and keep them in chains till the war is over." Nor need the followers of the Prophet be scrupulous as to means. All is fair with them in war, if not in love. "Combat your foe by whatever means are possible, and kill him in any way you please." From the Koran, too, several passages may be quoted which brand cowardice with infamy, and misbehaviour in the presence of the enemy is accounted by it one of the most heinous offences. Thus we read, "Be ashamed to flee in battle, for to run away is the most infamous disgrace." And the following is an even stronger admonition:—"Even should the infidels fall on you in swarms, you must never turn your backs to them; for whoso turns his back to them on that day, be it that he is drawn back by the surges of the fight, or that he wishes to fall back on another section of his own line, on him will fall the wrath of God, and Hell shall be his abode." And if the punishment for cowardice be thus severe, the reward of the faithful soldier is correspondingly magnificent. His conduct will in no wise be forgotten. He who fights for God's religion, be he victorious or should he perish, will receive a rich recompense." "He who dies in battle, dies absolved of sin; on the day of judgment his wounds will gleam like purple, and will be odorous as musk." "Do not say of those who have perished for God's religion that they are dead, but rather speak of them as living." Some of the Prophet's maxims make direct reference to military service. "Learn to ride, to fight, and to swim," is one of them. And another tells us that Paradise is to be found under the shadow of the sword. Imbued from childhood with such sentiments, and trained both by tradition and religion to be soldiers, it is not to be wondered at if all those races which are of Mohammedan origin or faith have proved the toughest of antagonists, and may be turned into almost ideal soldiers. We have in India formerly, more recently in the Soudan, had bitter experiance of the valour such education may produce, while the Russians can bear testimony to the pluck and endurance of the Moslem. The history of their advance in Central Asia, when they met the pure and unadulterated spirit of the faith in its pristine vigour, adds another instance of the bravery and disregard of death which characterise the believers in this creed of Islam. The story of the siege and capture of Geok Tepe will ever bear eloquent testimony to the magnificent self-sacrifice of the brave Turcomans, and the merciless massacre decreed by Skobeleff is a measure of the trouble they had given their conquerors. Men who drink nothing but water, who are satisfied with a frugal meal of grain once a day, who are by instinct and tradition warriors, and who regard all other callings with contempt, form surely the stuff of which armies should be made. When we further consider the enormous moral force and lever supplied by their religious tenets and utterances of their holy men, one may well regret that the corruption or stupidity of their commanders is all that has ever come between victory and those whom military leaders, from Prince Eugene to Valentine Baker, have united in calling born soldiers. If the paradise Islam offers to its votaries be sensual and intensely earthly, its attractions appeal all the more directly to the imagination of the uneducated denizens of the camp; and if the colours they are painted in be crude and glaring, they are, after all, what the lower orders of humanity prefer. The brass bands and music-hall tunes of the Salvation Army in our own country are effective, in like manner, in drawing crowds after them that cannot be roused to attend a simple service. The purer aspirations of a colder creed, while they satisfy the highest instincts, often fail to impress coarser natures, to whom death in action appears to open an easier path to paradise than a life of humility and self-sacrifice.

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR DIFFICULTIES.

THE *Melbourne Age* of Monday (Sept. 29) says:—The position has changed abruptly since Saturday (27th Sept.) The Employers' Union, after a series of delays, have agreed to meet the labor party in conference, and it now seems certain that the trades will pointedly and distinctively refuse to accept the offer. Why they should so suddenly change their previous policy is not very difficult to understand. It is true that the employers have at length acceded to the letter of the repeated requests made by the trades, but their consent is coupled with conditions which, from the labor point of view, at once put the conference out of the question. Before the meeting can be held the employers require that the principles laid down in their manifesto shall be accepted in their entirety. This preliminary point settled, they request to know what questions the trades wish to suggest for discussion, and lastly, they lay down that the conference must be of an intercolonial character.

We reprint in another column the special resolutions passed at the employers' conference in Sydney and enclosed with their letter to the strike committee. They provide, as will be seen, for freedom of contract, abolition of boycotting, the retention of non-union labor engaged daring the strike, and non-affiliation of marine officers with the Trades Hall. To all these questions the trades are ready to give a partial assent, but they point out that their interpretation of them is one thing and the employers' another. Freedom of contract, they say, must be mutual, and if the employers are to be free to engage union or non-union labor without distinction, then the men must be equally free to refuse to work side by side with non-unionists. That is to say, freedom of contract as a term may be agreed to by both sides, and yet there may be no settlement at all of the main question involved in the present difficulty. In point of fact the unions can only construe the reply of the Employers' Union in one way. The employers are holding fast to their original position. They require an unconditional surrender, and they propose to dictate the terms on which the unions are to receive quarter.

As there was no meeting of the committee of finance and control on Saturday night Mr. Humphries's letter as yet remains unanswered. Still from the opinions of the trades which we have indicated there can be no doubt whatever that the answer will be a direct refusal to accept the principles of the manifesto. In that case affairs will rest exactly on their former basis, with this difference, that the employers, instead of hinting at their position, have made the first actual statement of their intention to fight the struggle out to the bitter end. The further developments of the last three weeks have only carried affairs back to their position at the time of the Sydney conference. The attempt at a direct meeting of the contending parties has failed, and an opening is once more left for mediation as the only practical hope of bringing about a settlement.

The manner in which the trades are likely to reply to the employers was made plainly evident at yesterday's meeting in Flinders Park. There was no talk of conciliation; indeed one of the speakers committed himself to the assertion that the time for conciliation had gone by. The only prospect mentioned was a continued and prolonged struggle fought on the side of the trades to the bitter end. They had degraded themselves, they said, by their continual requests for a conference. They would humble themselves no more. For the future they would oppose hostility to hostility, and their views would be made plain at the next election. It is probable that the receipt of the letter from the employers would lead to an entirely new plan of action on the part of the trades, and, since all attempts at a settlement have so far proved abortive, the presumption seems to be that the trades will no longer concern themselves with futile efforts at conciliation, but will at once make a demonstration of their whole strength.

Telegrams from the country still indicate that the strike of shearers is of a fairly general character; but as yet there is no actual intelligence of whether or not pastoralists are managing to supply the vacant places with non-union labor. In this, of course, is bound up the whole question of the success or failure of the strike. In the meantime the Pastoralists' Union preserve their attitude of nonchalance and assert that they will have no difficulty whatever in filling all the sheds. They point out that in Victoria only 2,000 shearers in all are required, and that to make up this number any quantity of non-union labor is available in the colony, to say nothing of the drafts from New South Wales, and, if need be, from New Zealand. Shearing in Victoria as yet has barely begun, and a week or two must pass before the value of these statements can be proved. As yet the pastoralists have had no actual meeting of the representative character of those of the employers generally and the labor party, but it has been arranged that they shall meet in conference during Cup week, and it is probable that they will then devise some plan of concerted action to deal with the shearing difficulty for the future. In anticipation that the boycott of non-union shearers might irritate the selectors and small farmers and induce them to offer their services to the pastoralists, the Shearers' Union has issued a notice announcing that there is no objection to one farmer assisting another to shear, provided that they do not accept other engagements.

Meantime in New South Wales pastoralists are taking every legal means to protect themselves against the sudden defection of the shearers. In some instances proceedings have been instituted under the Masters and Servants Act, but it is likely that this somewhat uncertain and unsatisfactory means of retaliation will be abandoned in favor of more stringent action. The opinion of counsel has been taken, and the pastoralists have been advised that proceedings against defaulters may be taken in the Supreme Court, and that selections, no matter whether still in possession of the Crown or not, may be held liable for any damages obtained. Another point in the employers' favor is that the men would have to defend the action in Sydney, so that the weapon proposed to be employed is an exceedingly formidable one.

As a public guide to the merits of the points in dispute, and the respective attitudes of the contending parties, the strike committee have published the whole of the correspondence up to date, excluding of course the final letter from the Employers' Union, the text of which we give below. The correspondence consists of five letters from the Melbourne Strike Committee, all requesting a conference, and of four replies from the Melbourne Employers' Union, all of which explain that it will be necessary to submit the question to the kindred bodies in other colonies. There are also two letters from the Sydney Labor Conference, pressing the same question, and two replies from the New South Wales Employers' Union, pointing out that no action can be taken until the result of the correspondence on Melbourne is known. As a homily on these texts, the Strike Committee add the following comments:—

1. The trades have continuously invited the employers to meet in conference with a view to an amicable settlement in the interests of the public and of justice.

2. The employers have persistently declined to meet in conference, thinking such conciliatory attitude a sign of weakness.

3. The trades pointedly refer the public to the correspondence subjoined in truth of the above.

4. The trades ask the public who are injured by the strike to support them in their demands for a conference.

5. The Parliament (Legislative Assembly) of Victoria has passed the following resolution:—"That the time has come when this House, in the welfare of the general public, should give expression to its opinion of the urgent necessity for a speedy settlement of the labor dispute."

6. The public should see that the side refusing to meet in conference is an enemy to the public interest, and is acting contrary to the spirit of justice.

SUICIDE IN PRUSSIAN SCHOOLS.

BETWEEN 1883 and 1888 official returns have been made of this ghastly occurrence, with the following results: there were 58 suicides on the part of the youth of either sex attending school in 1883, 41 in 1884, 40 in 1885, 44 in 1886, 50 in 1887, and 56 in 1888. Among these suicides 19, 14, 10, 8, 17, and 12 were scholars in the higher institutions in the respective years from 1883 to 1888; the rest attended schools of a lower grade. According to sex the total of 289 suicides is divided into 240 boys and 49 girls. The investigation of the motives for self-murder on the part of these young persons is peculiarly difficult, details as to their physical and psychical qualities as well as their antecedent life being either too scanty or too untrustworthy. In 86 cases (29·8 per cent. of the whole) the motive of the suicide remained obscure. In the others fear of chastisement accounted for 80, of whom 78 attended the lower schools. Mental disorder and melancholia drove 26 to self-murder; morbid ambition, 19 (of whom 11 were pupils of the higher institutions); fear of examination (the examiners being either not faced or unsuccessfully encountered), 16, and of these 15 belonged to the superior schools. In 7 cases practical joking was adduced as the cause of suicide, and in 5 disappointment in love.

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THE BARBARISM OF BEING "SEEN OFF."

A WRITER in the *St. James's Gazette* who protests against being "seen off" observes:—

It is dreadful. In a small way there are few things worse than that "seeing off"—that torture inflicted upon the departing guest, or traveller, which prevails so much too largely among the kind-hearted of either sex at the present time. You are about to set off for a six months' trot about the globe. Well, you are not going, you fondly hope, to disappear from its surface for ever; but if you would avoid attracting attention to your modest self—really, as a rule, Englishmen are fairly modest, or at any rate object to certain forms of notoriety—keep your day of departure uncertain to the last. If you do not, if by evil fortune you are a bachelor of method and have it all arranged down to the hour and the minute, it will be wrung out of you—and with the usual result. "All right, old man, I'll be there," will be the cheerful assurance of the Dick, or Jack, or Harry who is known as the best-hearted fellow in the world in his and your set. And he will be there, you may take your oath on that; "rain, or hail or fire, or snow" would not prevent him. In he rushes through the booking office, just as you are distractedly getting your luggage labelled and hunting about for some loose small change for the porter, and the look upon his shining countenance and the note in his trimuphant greeting convey only too plainly the intimation that he is saying within himself, "See what it is to have such a friend as I! To sacrifice of every selfish consideration is nothing I am true to him even in this confounded place and at this confounded hour."

The worst of it is that the well-meaning fellow has not been content with merely being true to you himself, but has gone blabbing his virtuous resolution about till some half-dozen others—think yourself lucky if there are no more!—have felt that they could do no less than follow his example. And there they all are, faultlessly got up, with virtue and friendship depicted on every brow, with nothing on earth to think about but the "jolly crowd" you are going to have in the train and the "jolly buckoting" you are going to get in the Channel; whilst you, conscious of a hurried toilette, and distraught by trying to recollect a thousand things at once, are patting every pocket in turn to find out in which you put your pocket-book with your roll of notes, whilst cold shivers begin to creep over you, lest after all it may be lying on the dressing-table at home. Of course it does not do to seem harassed or perturbed. An old hand like yourself ought to be cool as a cucumber, whatever happens; and, this being the conviction of yourself-imposed body-guard, they proceed to chaff you, make fun of you, worry, torment, and maddden you, under the guise of "seeing you off" with *eclat*, till in the bitterness of your spirit you are tempted to wish the whole set of grinning faces were made to bite the dust by some discerning porter with a truck. You would tip that porter.

But there is at least some show of reason for "seeing off" a traveller who may have touched the furthest ends of the earth ere he sets foot upon his native soil again; there is none for accompanying to the quiet country station the guest who has only a four or five hours' run in prospect and who would so greatly prefer being let alone, to sneak off, as he or she sneaked in, unmolested and unobserved. It may be that the guest is poor. He or she may have taken a second or third class ticket (we all try to dodge going third class when it is to be done); and perhaps there is a *return* ticket in the purse or pocket-book which foolish human nature would rather not see the light before everybody. Can't the obliging host or hostess guess why there is such a powerful remonstrance raised against the proposed escort? "Oh, who would be so stupid, so vulgar, as to mind owning to what everybody does?" some will exclaim at this. To be sure one ought not to let such a trifle weigh, but still there are old prejudices to be overcome; and, in short, one cannot argue, but we all know how we feel on occasion. For it is not altogether what we ourselves are; the servants have to be reckoned with—the sneering footman or disdainful lady's maid. When we are very young we think a good deal about servants, and it is terrible to us to be dogged by six-foot-two in livery, carrying our coat and bag and confidently attempting to stalk past the humble compartment into which we know we must eventually be bestowed. We don't want to be "seen off" either by master or man, and yet we have to effect a gratitude which burden our conscience and lightens our purse for the remainder of the journey, and longer.

Even when there is no question of a righteous endeavour to economize when *en route*, being "seen off" is an unpleasant ordeal. People, especially females, have such a terrible knack of doing and saying the wrong thing on such an occasion. They like to come in a party and flock round the carriage-door. They keep imparting to you all kinds of information eked out with significant glances, calculated to pique the curiosity of your fellow-passengers. They remember this and that quite suddenly, and must relieve themselves of it on the instant. They beg to know if you are comfortable; congratulate you on having got a corner seat; hope you won't forget to change at the right place; finally, and as the bustle increases and you fondly hope the end is near, begin to pour forth messages with wild and desperate energy "Love to Grandmamma," "Ask Mary to write soon," "Tell Janie she is in my bad books," "Do send Bobby to us for his holidays." Will the guard never, never sound his whistle? They have been already told to stand back; but, hungry as wolves, their faces are again pressing round the window-pane, until at length the whole scene resolves itself into a kind of nightmare of waving hands and nodding heads and echoing "Good-byes," leaving you with a mortified sense of having been made a fool of before all your *compagnons de voyage*, and with a fixed determination never, betide what may, to "see off" a friend, or even an enemy. The inhumanity is too great.

Mothers make a great mistake in "seeing off" their schoolboys. The boy may be as fond of his mother as a boy need be, but he hates to have that horrid lump keep coming in his throat as the inevitable result of her tender attentions. Perhaps the poor little fellow has cried at home:—it did not matter there; but now he is in public, and wants to be a man. If only he might be allowed to get away without being "seen off"!

Depend upon it, even when the parting is the most bitter and the heart is at its fullest, being "seen off" had better be dispensed with if it must take place at a railway station. On a public platform there can be none of the privacy obtainable on board the ocean steamer; and while it is comprehensible that the prospect of a long separation may be softened by an hour or so of parting intercourse under circumstances when the floodgates of the soul are likely to be opened, and when whispers may cross the lip which at another time would be fast locked, such moments are impossible in the turmoil of the great noisy terminus. All must be on the surface there. No passionate promises, no kisses, no embraces can make a gape show for a thousand eyes to stare at. We should rather say there ought to be none. Such scenes are out of place. By exercising a timely self-control in the matter of "seeing off" they can be avoided; and the relief to all when the supreme moment comes, and is shorn of half its terrors, is only to be appreciated by those who have themselves experienced what these are. No; see your friends gaily, or sadly if it must be so, at your own hall door and let them go to the railway station or steamboat by themselves.

VITAL STATISTICS.

THE mean lifetime in England is forty-one years, but in the healtiest districts it is forty-nine years, the latter implying an annual rate of increase of 2·041. An increase of the years men live involves a decrease of the annual mortality, but not necessarily any increase of population, for the birth-rate may fall to an equivalent extent. The Egyptians and Greeks discovered that there was an average interval of 100 years between the births of children and the births of their great grandfathers, that is 33¼ years between the birth of a son and the birth of his father, and at present the interval from generation to generation, from the birth of the parents to the birth of the children, may be thirty years, early marriages producing a generation every twenty-six years, and late marriages every thirty-six years. More women are married than men, but the women are married at an earlier age, and it is by reason of re-marriages that the absolute number of women who marry is greater than the absolute number of men in the proportion of 1,046 to 1,000. By re-marriages about 100 women marry 108 men, and 100 men 113 women. The mean age at which women marry is 24·3 years, and according to the census returns the women living at that age were 4·180 more numerous than the women living at the later mean age 25¼ years, at which men marry, which is a curious illustration of law regulating social combination.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Bliss will not take up his appointment as Additional Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, writes the *Madras Times*, until after the Christmas holidays. The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Stokes having then returned, Mr. Grose will return to the Board. Presumably Mr. Whiteside's retirement about the same time will give permanent promotion to Mr. C. S. Crole, who has already shown remarkably administrative capacity as Separate Revenue Commissioner. An acting appointment on the Board will still be vacant when Mr. Bliss goes, and it is no easy matter to "spot" the man who will get it.

"WHY DON'T THE MEN PROPOSE?"

THAT matters have now become desperate (writes "Vera" in the *Lady's Pictorial*) is very evident from the latest suggestion that woman should no longer sit patiently awaiting wooers, and sometimes go to their lives' end without one, but that they should, in s

MR. IRVING'S LATEST SUCCESS.

"Ravenswood," by general agreement, is as striking and in many respects a singularly beautiful piece of workmanship. Although its author, Mr. Herman Merivale, has in recent times preferred to woo the comic rather than the tragic muse, all those who remembered his "White Pilgrim" at the old Court Theatre, felt themselves justified in looking forward to the present production with the highest expectations. Written almost exclusively in blank verse, distinguished by its grace, fluency and poetic vigour, the new play must inevitably be assigned a high place in the catalogue of the modern drama. Mr. Merivale, moreover, has displayed marked ability in preserving, the atmosphere of the original, and investing his piece with that air of fatalism from which springs no small part of its impressiveness. Hardly has the curtain risen when, through the medium of the old soothsayer, Ailsie Gourlay, the dominant note is struck; nor from that point onward is the impression thus created allowed to fade. Yet, sombre as the story is, and unrelieved save at rare intervals by any glimpse of light, there was visible on Saturday little, if any, loss of interest or slackening of attention on the part of the audience, even when, as is the case in one or two of the scenes, a certain tendency to diffusiveness becomes visible.

Deeply impressive is the first act, with its picturesque set representing the Chapel Bounds, from which is descried in the distance the Castle of Crag's Wolf outlined in bold relief against the murkey sky. Hither has been borne for sepulchre the body of the elder Ravenswood; and as the unhappy Edgar appeared upon the scene with the words "I pray you stop," addressed to the mourners, a storm of applause, loud, hearty, and continuous, welcomed Mr. Irving in the character. Very speedily also, it was recognized that the part is one eminently suited to the tragedian's method which has seldom before shown fewer traces of the well-known mannerisms. Simple but dignified, reserved yet gentle, his conception of the Master of Ravenswood at once impresses by its truth and sincerity. Notable, too, at this juncture is the fine burst of anger directed against the emissaries of Sir William Ashton and the immediate resumption of self-control as Ravenswood turns to those surrounding him with the command, "Let all be done with decency and order." Nor would it be easy to find a better conclusion to the act than that which brings the curtain down upon Lucy Ashton interceding for her father, and Ravenswood's pregnant answer, "I bide my time." The situation is vivid, absorbing, and suggestive of what is to come. So far the audience has followed the development of the drama with rising excitement. But at this point their interest experiences a palpable check. In the succeeding act the incidents are handled less adroitly; one detects a partial loosening of the dramatic tension, while the episode of Lucy's rescue from the infuriated bull fails to impress as it ought to do. Nor are matters greatly improved when the scene changes to Ravenswood's dilapidated abode, despite the fact that the co-operation of Caleb Balderstone is thus secured. For Caleb, it has to be admitted, is somewhat of a disappointment, in so far as only one side of his character obtains any prominence; the dry pawky humour of the garrulous old serving-man being in great measure suppressed. A stirring moment is, however, obtained when, after his master's intimation that on the morrow he accompanies his guests to Ravenswood Castle, the old man gives utterance to the familiar prophecy.

When the last Laird of Ravenswood to Ravenswood shall ride,
And woo a dead maiden to be his bride,
He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's flow,
And his name shall be lost for evermore!

Until now Miss Ellen Terry has had few opportunities but in the third act an exquisite set depicting the Mermaiden's Well—she fully compensated. Admirably written and touchingly played is the love-scene between her and Ravenswood; and rarely has Miss Terry displayed more convincingly her powers of charm and tenderness. In one moment all trace of girlishness vanishes and the woman stands revealed. Instantaneous as the change is it bears the imprint of perfect naturalness, and by its revelation of underlying force lends consistency to the subsequent death-scene. From this point the action is allowed no pause, but moves forward swiftly and irresistibly to the end; the course of the original story being departed from in only one important respect. Ravenswood, dismissed by Lady Ashton, takes his leave and Lucy, after the lapse of a twelve month, accepts Bucklaw as her future husband. Very moving is her final appeal to her mother, while her cry of anguish on finding that Edgar has cast her from him for ever, sent a quick thrill through the house. Of the last scene it would be impossible to speak too highly; it is of itself sufficient to draw all London. Over the vast expanse of glittering sand, across which the advancing tide gently surges, the grey dawn is seen to break. In the foreground stands the faithful old servitor—a weird and pitiful figure, who stoops to seize the raven's feather, the solitary token that remains to tell of his master's fate. Nothing to excel this picture in imaginative power or brilliant execution has hitherto been seen on the Lyceum stage, and for its realization Mr. Hawes Craven fully deserved a call from the audience.

THE CLIMAX IN GOLF.

The climax in golf has come, writes the *Speaker*; indeed, the rush to it at the present moment is far too great and eager to last. It is not simply men who work chiefly with their brains—judges, clergymen, artists, journalists, Members of Parliament, and novelists—that have taken to it almost *en masse*, and are never weary of singing its praises (sometimes, it must be admitted, in very indifferent verse) as the sole perfect cure for dyspepsia, the megrims, and worry. Young athletes are abandoning cricket and football for golf, and are competing with each other as to who can "drive the longest ball." It is probable, however, that the attachment of such to golf will be but shortlived. The driving of a long ball from a tee is by no means the whole, or even the most important part, of the play. Holes are, in nine cases out of ten, won or lost by what is commonly styled the "shut game," by "approaches" to the whole with an iron club, and by "putting" on the level green which surrounds the hole. This "shut game" requires absolutely no strength, but only deftness—of the kind, however, which is quite as likely to be exhibited by a Nestor of sixty as an Achilles of twenty-one. In all probability, therefore, golf will be abandoned by young athletes as being emphatically—what, indeed it is—a game for middle-aged men. Yet the present craze may, if it last sufficiently long, serve two useful purposes. It may evolve order out of the chaos of golf etiquette. Certain general regulations, originating in St Andrews, are observed on all courses; but the by-laws of one green are sometimes different from the by-laws of another. This often leads to confusion and unpleasant disputes. It may be hoped, therefore, that the present enthusiasm for golf will lead to a complete codification of its laws. Another matter calls for ...ent attention. The irregular army of "caddies," or ...essional club-carriers for amateurs, needs discipline. ...y of them know nothing whatever of the game; ...s are boys who ought to be at school instead of ...ing to loaf and tipple in the vicinity of a golf-...se. The "caddies" on every green ought to be ...stered, and the boys to be dismissed. So many ...stic men of business are now taking to the game ...may be hoped they will introduce into it so ... the element in which they live and move as ...ed in these two small reforms.

...HE EARNINGS OF BRITISH RAILWAYS.

...t of Messrs. R. Giffen and Courtenay Boyle ... of Trade on the capital, traffic, expenses, ... 1889 of the railway companies of the ...om has just been published. From this ...th which are numerous appendices, it ...st year was more than ordinarily pros... ...ay companies. The total capital of all ...ounted to nearly £876,600,000, the in... ...otal for 1888 being about £12,000,000, ...tal of ten years ago no less than ...he number of passengers carried was ...75,000 by first class, 62,688,000 by ...2,420,000 by third class. They paid ...0, £3,462,000, and £20,304,000, ...account of passenger traffic, in... ...go and mails, amounting to ... the goods traffic department, ...s received for the conveyance of 297 mi... ...s over a total distance of 139 million miles. The mileage covered by passenger trains was 161 millions, and the total mileage, including mixed trains, was more than 303 millions. All the traffic showed a considerable increase on that of last year, and naturally the expenses of working were augmented also by a sum of £2,332,000, while the net earnings of the companies amounted to £36,931,000, this being an increase of £1,798,000 over those of 1888. The benefit of this was reaped by the ordinary shareholder in an average dividend increase from 4·22 to 4·66 per cent.

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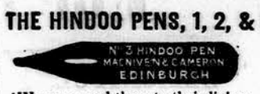

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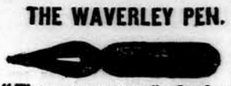
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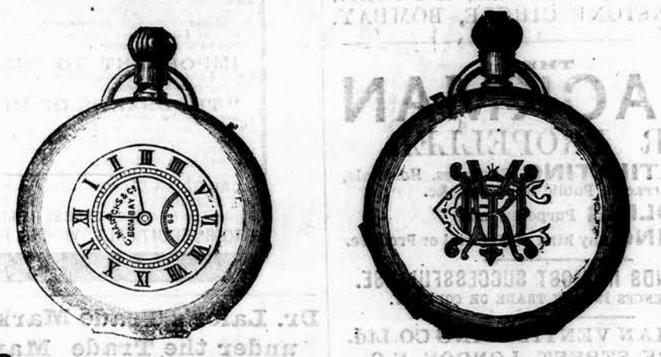

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Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL

PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

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USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by takin this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, s on find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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BIRMINGHAM.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
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Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for G and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from blood and bones.

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"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin a &c. In this account we wrote asking if y supply the Mixture for dispensing purpo ter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., A June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Septem

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"ISLA GERALD

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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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